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The Bombay Chronicle

17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO 198 BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1919. TWO ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE R. ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.	
22nd September	Sherkara*	8235	
27th "	Malda	6064	
4th October	Karmala	8983	
11th "	K.F. August	--	Transport

*On account of the "MARGHA" and "SHERKARA" conveying Troops, there is no accommodation for Second Saloon Passengers by these steamers.

TO STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN, & TO AUSTRALIA VIA COLOMBO.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.	
23rd Sept.	Plassy	7846	To Australia
8th Oct.	Dunera	5414	To China
27th "	Morea	10890	To Australia

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamer.		
16th Sept.	Lighting		Karachi and P. Gulf
18th "	Lhasa		Karachi direct 2-30 p m
25th "	Taroba		East and South Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage per P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Shingo Maru.	N. Nishiyama	4734	6th Sept.	22nd Sept.
Sakaki Maru	G. Matsushita	3356	12th Sept.	23rd Sept.
Kosoku Maru	H. Nagahiro	3187	6th Oct.	17th Oct.
Hwah Wu ...	G. Kan	4249	13th Oct.	24th Oct.

For Freight apply to:—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—187 vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,666.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Bombay to Marseilles and Genoa via Aden, Djibouti and Port Said.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.	Destination
Kasado-Maru	N. Yanagi	6th Sept.	24th Sept.	Japan.
Indo-Maru	S. Arai	9th Sept.	23rd Sept.	"
Burma Maru	S. Imai	3rd Oct.	14th Oct.	"
Bushu Maru	K. Uchigoshi	15th Oct.	22nd Oct.	Genoa and Marseilles.

(Only Cargo Service to Marseilles and Intermediate Ports.)

For Freight apply to:—

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Osaka Building, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York.
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,55,799	3	6
Reserve Funds	13,29,892	8	8

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundhur	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jammu	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur	Ludhiana	
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are brought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 28,000,000

Head Office: Yokohama.

Branches:—

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. HIZAWA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 27.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivors or survivor.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 80,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 27,500,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 6,530,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAINAN
SOERABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 8,00,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	Yen 2,52,50,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 45,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotombori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobo	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 889.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	.....	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	.....	Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—rules on application.

M. P. STRONGITHARM,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA

This purely Indian Company was the first deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security—Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

RAE & Co., Managing Agents.

P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.

or

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency,
73, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 208. Price Rs. 1-14. Liberal commission to Agents and Book-sellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 12, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

118, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN:

The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,

DIRECTORS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C. I. E.,
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.,
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq., (Pragjee Hoorjee & Co.),
Lalji Naranji Esq., J. P. (Mooljl Jetha & Co.), (Ex-officio).

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a boon to Policy-holders.

Applications for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars, apply to:—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

SALE BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.

No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3-30 P.M.,

AUCTION SALE OF 3 BALES GREY SHIRTINGS (DAMAGED) EX. S. S. SAIGON MARU.

Under instructions from the Insurance Co., concerned and on account and at the risk of the party concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd day of September, 1919, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort the following goods in small lots to suit buyers.

Ex. s.s. Saigon Maru.

2 bales each containing 50 pieces cotton grey shirtings (damaged) No. 5151.

1 bale containing 50 pieces cotton grey Shirtings (damaged) No. 8282.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NAIGAUM ROAD.

Under instructions from the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Pandurang Devji and others and under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee by an indenture of mortgage dated 1st day of November, 1909, made between Keshov Gunsy of the one part and the said mortgagors of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 11th October, 1919, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.) on the premises, the following landed property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY:—All that piece or parcel of land ground at Naigaum Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 500 square yards be the same little more or less together with a chawl standing thereon and bounded on the north by the property of mortgagors, on the south by a public passage on the west by the Naigaum Road and on the east by the property of Doctor Bapuji Rustomji Wadia and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 3 and others, New No. 14511 and others, old Survey No. and New Survey No. 2/2149 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "F" Ward No. 1881 and Street Nos. 575, 576.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd September, 1919.

GANDHI & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 199 LBS. SAFFRON.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd September, 1919, at 2 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction by order of Shah Vanmali Jethebhai at his godown, Vadgadi and on account and as the risk of defaulting purchaser Meman Amad Bava.

63 lbs. Saffron Gaiwala Pari mark.
136 lbs., Saffron chandar mark.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd September, 1919.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 22 BALES PIECE-GOODS
Suit 1741 of 1918.
Bapulal vs. Jethalal.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed herein Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at Chumpa Gully Mooljl Jaitha Market, opposite the Dharamraj Gully Door, the following:—

8 bales each 108 pieces Susi 24 yards.
11 bales each 60 pieces coloured checks, 24 yards.
3 bales each 30 pieces Japanese Longcloth, 40 yards.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF WOOD.

Under instruction from the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Ormiston Road, behind the Tramway Co.'s stable, Colaba:—

A large heap of wood.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay 22nd September, 1919.

PLEASE CALL AT

AHMED E. ESAALI

MERCER

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

FOR

SUPERIOR PLAIN CHINA CREPE-DE-CHENE

IN ALL THE

LATEST GRADES AND SHAPES.

HIGHLY DURABLE

WILL STAND EVERY ROUGH WASHING.

QUALITY—THE BEST. PRICES—THE CHEAPEST

We strongly recommend these to our numerous Patrons all over India

V. P. P. Orders accepted from Mofussil Patrons.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3406.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY, MONDAY, 22ND SEPTEMBER, 1919, AT 2-30 P.M., (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd day of Sept., 1919, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), at Telegraphs Chambers, 15, Waudby Road, Fort, opposite the Bombay Gymkhana, very valuable teak and blackwood household furniture, etc., comprising dining table, chairs, side-board, dinner waggons, dumb-waiters, meatsafe, rich glass and porcelainware, fancy teapoys, marble top tables, tapestry, upholstered suite, glass silver cabinets, sweet-toned cottage piano, file cabinets, English cabinets, zoonda almyrahs, bedsteads, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, dressing cabinets, handsome almyrahs, handsome cabinets, rich table ornaments, rich Persian carpets, roll top writing tables, book cases, carved black-wood chiffoniers, teapoys and tables, dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, easy chairs, cooking utensils, garden flower pots, etc. etc.

The property of W. D. Rozario, Esq., Assistant Superintendent, Government Telegraphs, and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd Sept., 1919.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 85, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE of 4 packages Dhotees (Chowlas), and 5 packages Superior, Fine Dhotees.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 22nd inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Pannachand Fulchand, and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties:—

On account and at the risk of Seth Chunilal Gambhirdas—

4 packages, each 200 chowlas Dhotees, No. 9, 16 yards.

On account and at the risk of the concerned—

5 packages, each 200 pairs superfor, fine Dhotees, No. 204, 8/9 yards, 50 inches.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd Sept., 1919.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF 13 CASES SULPHUR MATCHES.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th September, 1919, at 3-30 p.m., by order of the concerned, at Mazagon, Anjirwadi, in Messrs. Chapsy Bhimjee and Co.'s Godown, the following goods:—

13 cases, Sulphur Matches "Sokyu" and "Sanju" Brand.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 Bales the Tata Mills, Grey Dhooties.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 29th September, 1919, at 3.30 p.m., (S.T.) at Mooljl Jaitha Market Dharmraj Gully, in the shop of Mr. Nathooram Ramnarayan by order of the Tata Mills, Ltd., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. V. Pappiah Chetty Bros., of Bangalore, the following goods:—

10 bales the Tata Mills, Grey Dhooties, Cypher, No. 1405, 40in. by 5½ yards, in each 150 pieces.

20 bales the Tata Mills Grey Dhoocies, Cypher, No. 1445, 44in. by 6½ yards, in each 150 pieces.

20 bales, the Tata Mills Grey Dhooties Cypher, No. 1475, 47in. by 7½ yards, in each 150 pieces.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd, September, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MODY & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS
Medows Street, Fort opposite New Share Bazaar.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 25TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1919, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE RICH PLATEDWARE, GLASSWARE, BABY IRON FRAMED COTTAGE PIANO, ICE REFRIGERATOR, PERSIAN CARPET, SILVER CABINET, DINING TABLE, CHAIRS, DINNER SERVICE, DESSERT SET, TEA SET, ETC.

Messrs. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will on THURSDAY, the 25th day of September, 1919, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms in Meadow Street, Fort, opp. the New Share Bazaar, the following goods brought for sale from Puncheanny such as dining table, dining chairs, Pier table, dressing chest of drawers, marble wash hand table, sweet toned baby cottage piano, halstand, Messrs. Mapple & Co.'s silver cabinet, sideboard, revolving bookstand, steel English Ice-Refrigerator, Remington Typewriter, electric table fan, Persian carpet, hand woven drawing room carpet, Read and Barton's Plated ware containing teapots, liquer tantalus, water jug, tea kettle with stove, rich glassware, centre piece, blue bordered dinner service, dessert set, teaset, cooking utensils, etc.

Property of a deceased European gentleman and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

MODY and Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd Sept., 1919.

SOAPS, CANDLES, &c.

We keep large stocks of famous English BAR SOAPS, CARTON SOAPS and TOILET SOAPS, manufactured by Messrs. William Gossage and Sons, Ltd., and Joseph Crosfield and Sons, Ltd., also of Candles of different sizes and manufactures and of Chemicals, such as SODA BICARBONATE, SODA ASH, SILICATE OF SODA, CAUSTIC SODA, BLEACHING POWDER, CRESCENT ALKALI, SALAMAC, etc. For Price List, apply to:—

MESSRS. AHMED HUSEIN & Co.
Khadar, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!!
and to write with a bad ink is
A BLUNDER
"Inketine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making.
Try and reap its Benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 4.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1879.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Founded Capital Rs. 2,32,005.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Strict Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—
ONE ANNA PER WORD.
Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.
PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.
The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.
BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.
Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. . . ." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for by the Advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.
Names and address of Advertisers will not be *divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.*
Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.
Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand and Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

DIABETES — ALBUMEN — ANTI-DIABETES, Rs. 16 per box of 100 Pastilles or (Lozenges); NEPHROLINE, Rs. 14 per 3 oz. bottle. Old and heavy cases completely cured by marvellous extracts of plants of Dr. G. Damman. Ask for brochures with numerous testimonials at Kemp and Co., and give a full description of your disease. Agents:—KEMP & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

THE "EMPIRE" is a BRITISH-MADE TYPEWRITER. Hence efficiency combined with durability. Sole Agents, CITY SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING STUDIO, 281, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

INVITED correspondence from wholesale dealers or Importers interested in roofing products and Shingles. They would hear something to their benefit by writing to Post Office Box 476. 4804

STORM—No storm can last for ever and so the war must come to an end. If you wish to dispose of your Motor Car or a Carriage and Horse, now is the time to realise the highest price by sending it to MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort Bombay. Plenty of accommodation and fine showroom.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you special low terms on insurance of Ford Cars. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India). Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 767. Telegram "Autoford."

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON to attend a private dispensary. Apply stating terms to DR. CHOKASHI, Ajmer. 4728

WANTED—LADY CLERKS, good hand-writing essential. Good salary. See personally at 9 to 11 morning to J. M. MASTER, 11, Tamarind Lane, Fort. 4796

WANTED—A Gujrathi CLERK, knowing accountancy, English correspondence and typing. Apply to the following with testimonials:—C. N. GAJJAR & COY., Lamington Road. 4782

WANTED.—TYPISTS and CLERKS for Limited Company's office. Those having previous experience will be preferred. Apply soon to Box No. 134, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4692

WANTED AT ONCE—Competent EUROPEAN CONFECTIONER, who can take entire charge of a Confectionery and Catering business in United Provinces. Please state previous experience and salary wanted to BALAPERSHAD & SONS, Lucknow. 4601

WANTED—GUARANTEE BROKERS for consignments of Pearls to Europe and abroad. Apply with terms to Pearls and Precious Stones Consignment Co., 39/41, Apollo Street, Bombay.

WANTED—AN ENGINEER of Forestry experience and knowledge for working out timber forest. Apply soon with terms and testimonials, stating previous experience to Box No. 132, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4800

WANTED—STENO-TYPIST, if possible with general office experience, lady preferred, salary moderate to comence. Apply giving full particulars and stating salary required to Box No. 149, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4742

WANTED—CLERKS in Share transfer Department, SHORTHAND TYPISTS, OFFICE ASSISTANTS with knowledge of accounts for an Insurance Company, only experienced men need apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 167, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4805

WANTED.—Ten suitable young EUROPEANS for service in the Forest Department, temporarily for two years. Maximum pay Rs. 800 per mensem according to qualifications. Apply personally with testimonials between 28th September, and 2nd October, 1919, to the CHIEF CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS, Bombay Presidency, at Poona. 4648

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A competent MANAGER and also one ACCOUNTANT for a big Limited Company's concern in Bombay, having large experience. One having worked in Limited Company's Office will be preferred. Apply with terms stating present occupation and past experience to Box No. 133, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4691

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—TWO SHORTHAND-TYPISTS. Apply stating qualifications and salary expected, to Box No. 158, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4773

WANTED—Competent CLERKS with previous Bank experience need apply only to RUPCHAND KAPOOR, Manager Punjab National Bank, Ltd., Green Street, Fort. 4737

WANTED—A TYPIST and a Competent MANAGING CLERK and an Assistant for an Attorneys' Office. Apply Box No. 171, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4823

WANTED—A Competent PROOF READER for a Printing Press. Good Pay. Apply to Box No. 170, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4815

WANTED—An expert ACCOUNTANT with knowledge of correspondence, typewriting and general office work, handsome salary to thoroughly competant man. Apply personally. B. MANEKLAL, Entrance Medows Street, Fort. 4803

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION by a cotton purchasing agent and factory manager with 15 years' experience. Please write to Box No. 168, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4812

WANTED.

WANTED—Office accommodation in central part of the Fort. Apply stating accommodation available, Position, and Rent to Box No. 156, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4772

WANTED—"Trealds and Reeds in quantities. Quote rates with particulars of Counts and size and quantity. Makers' name necessary. Apply to Box No. 169, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4813

WANTED on rent.—A good BUILDING —with 20 class rooms,—existing or to be built—for a Municipal Girls' School at Dadar, to the West of the B. B. & C. I. Ry. Write to Mr. D. G. PADHYE, Secretary, Schools Committee, Municipal Offices, Bombay. 4646

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—New BUNGALOW, near Byculla Club, yielding annually Rs. 8,000 Price Rs. 1,10,000 Apply Box No. 164, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4789

APPLES, finest, English kind; 10 lbs. basket Rs. 4; 6 lbs. Rs. 2-10; Sweet Apples 10 lbs. Rs. 3-12, All charges paid. THE HILL CO., Chamba, Panjab. 4550

FOR SALE.—One DE DION MOTOR CAR 2 Seater with Dickey Seat, 10 H.P. single cylinder side gear control newly painted and thoroughly overhauled. Price Rs. 2,000. Apply K. H. E., c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE.—VASANJI HOUSE at Nepean Sea Road, opposite Bomanji Cashinath —about 6500 sq. yards with a Spacious Bungalow with a well and big garden—Title Marketable; only written offers will be entertained by VASANJI CURRAMSEY, opposite Girgaum Post Office, Bombay. 4650

EXPANDED METAL—For all purposes, including reinforcing, making partitions and as a guard against thieves and broken windows. To be had in various sizes and mesh. Apply to W. H. BRADY and Co., Ltd., Royal Insurance Building, Churchgate Street, Bombay. 4685

ECONOMY plus Satisfaction is what you get by buying your Stationery from us. BOMBAY STATIONERY MART. Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. M

LADIES do you sketch? We have received a fresh consignment of drawing instruments, papers, inks, colours, etc. Ask for list. BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. M

MATRICULATION S. S. L. C., INTERMEDIATE. MATRICULATION English History 1465-1914, 112 pp. As. 8. INTERMEDIATE English History 400 pp. Re. 1 and As. 14. Both by Prof. Anandan, B.A., L.T., of M. Christian College, Excellent Hand books. Apply to ANANDA CHANDRA SEKKER BROS, Calicut. 4725

FOR SALE—One Harley Davidson MOTOR CYCLE and SIDE-CAR, 7-9 H.P., 1917 Model, lately overhauled and in good condition; complete with tools, etc. Owner going abroad. Price Rs. 1,700. Apply Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD,

FIRST CALL NOTICE.

IN pursuance to the resolution passed by the Board of Directors of the above Company at their meeting held on the 4th instant, notice is hereby given that the First Call of Rs. 15 per share shall be payable on or before the 10th day of November, 1919.
Due intimation will be given to the Shareholders, of the amount payable by them in respect of the above Call for the shares standing in their names in the Company's Register on the date on which such intimation will be given.

NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.

46, Tamarind Lane, Fort,
Bombay, 15th September, 1919.
4745

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE UNIVERSAL FIRE & GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act, 1913).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .. ..Rs. 1,00,00,000.
CAPITAL TO BE CALLED UP .. ..Rs. 25,00,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

RAMESHVERDAS B. BIRLA, ESQ.	Shivnarayan Baldev & Co. Merchant, and Banker.
UMAR SOBHANI, ESQ.,	Haji Mohomed Haji Esmail & Co., Merchant and Mill-Owner.
HISEINBHAI ABDULABHAI LALJI, ESQ.	Abdullabhai Jamabhai Lalji & Co., Merchant, and Mill-Owner.
KASSONDAS DHARAMSEY SUNDERDAS, ESQ.	of Karsondas Moolji Jetha. Merchant.
LACHHMANDAS HARKHCHAND DAGA, ESQ.	Munim Raibahadur Balsilal Abirchand.
MANIBHAI DALPATBHAI, ESQ.	Jagabhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Banker, and Mill-Agent.
MOTILAL KANJI, ESQ.	Merchant.
KESHAVLAL H. SETALVAD, ESQ.	Ex-Officio.

MANAGING AGENTS.

M. KANJI & Co.
25-29, CHURCHGATE STREET.

The Company will commence business shortly.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
(Incorporated in England).

EXTRA EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE FOR POONA SEASON.

ON and from the 26th September, 1919, and until the close of the Poona Season, an Extra Poona Express will leave Victoria Terminus at 8-15, on Saturdays, arriving Poona 13-10 and a similar train will leave Poona, on Sundays at 14-45, arriving Bombay 19-5 hours.
2. The timings will be as under:—

DOWN.

Bombay	Dep	8-15
Byculla	Dep.	8-25
Dadar	Dep.	8-35
Thana	Dep.	9-0
Kalyan	Dep.	9-32
Neral	Dep.	10-7
Karjat	Dep.	10-30
Khandalla	Dep.	11-45
Lonavla	Dep.	12-4
Poona	Arr.	13-10

UP.

Poona	Dep.	14-45
Lonavla	Dep.	16-0
Khandalla	Dep.	16-12
Karjat	Dep.	17-11
Neral	Dep.	17-27
Kalyan	Dep.	18-0
Thana	Dep.	18-25
Byculla	Dep.	18-55
V. Terminus	Arr.	19-5

3. A dining car will be run.
4. The upper class accommodation will b corridor.

W. ALEXANDER,
Ag General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 19th Sept., 1919.
4783

NOTICE.

SALE OF PROPERTY AT COLABA.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase a house, situated at Edalji Street, nea Colaba, bearing Street Nos. 70-72. Apply for particulars to the undersigned at their office at Ismail Building, Hornby Road.

DASTUR & Co.,
Solicitors, High Court.
4801

LOST.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION CO., ORDINARY SHARE SCRIP NO. 1939 (with a stamped filled-up transfer form attached to it) in the name of Sir Sassoon J. David, somewhere between New Share Bazaar (Medows Street) and the office of Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co., Finder will be rewarded. Please return.

V. L. FERNANDES,
Share and Stock Broker,
4760 New Share Bazar.

NOTICE.

AMBAJI TARANGA LIGHT RAILWAY CO., LTD.

PUBLIC are hereby informed that goods will be accepted for local bookings only between stations of this Railway with effect from to-day.
Effects are being made to introduce through booking of goods with Foreign Railways with effect from 1st November, 1919.
The Railway will also be opened shortly for the carriage of passenger and other coaching traffic subject to Government's sanction which is applied for.

T. D. BHAT,
Manager and Engineer,
A. T. L. Railway.
4719

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England.)

WEEKLY HOMEWARD EXPRESS WITH MAILS AND PASSENGERS FROM CALCUTTA TO BOMBAY. (BALLARD PIER).

IN conjunction with the Weekly Homeward Mail Steamer a Weekly Postal Express Train carrying a limited number of First Class Passengers has been arranged leaving Howrah on Thursdays and arriving Bombay on Saturdays, but this is subject to alterations and will be determined by the actual date on which the Steamer sails.
2. The timings over this system will be as under:—

Howrah	Dep.	18-0
Jubbulpore	Arr.	18-36
	Dep.	13-56
Narsinghpur	Dep.	15-30
Gadarwada	Dep.	16-38
Sohagpur	Dep.	18-3
Itarsi	Dep.	19-15
Harda	Dep.	20-35
Khandwa	Dep.	22-38
Bhusaval	Dep.	0-26
Chalisgaon	Dep.	2-33
Manmad	Dep.	4-12
Nasik	Dep.	5-18
Igatpuri	Dep.	6-20
Kasara	Dep.	7-8
Kalyan	Dep.	8-25
Ballard Pier	Arr.	10-0

3. Passengers from stations between Jubbulpore and Bombay, desiring to travel by this train should make application to the Station Master, Jubbulpore, at least 48 hours before the due departure of the train from Jubbulpore. The Station Master, Jubbulpore, will allot seats if available strictly in accordance with priority of application.
4. The luggage of Passengers by this train should be labelled for Ballard Pier, Bombay.
5. A Restaurant Car will be provided throughout the journey.

W. ALEXANDER.
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 8th September, 1919.
4515

NOTICE.

THE SHARE TRANSFER DEPARTMENT of the SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will be OPENED on MONDAY, the 22nd September, 1919, at Ismail Building (Third Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, (over the Eastern Bank). The Transfers will be received daily (Sundays and Holidays excepted) between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. only.

NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
4746

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 200 (Rupees two hundred) per Share (of Rs. 1,000 paid up and free of Income Tax) for the half year ended 30th June, 1919, will be paid on and after MONDAY the 22nd instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 359, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, between 12 noon and 3 p.m., to those Shareholders whose names stand in the Register of Shareholders on the 9th instant, on production of Share Certificates.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from FRIDAY, the 12th to Friday the 26th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
For the Manockjee Petit Mfg. Co., Ltd.
(Sd.) D. M. PETIT SONS & CO.
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd September, 1919 4389

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership consisting of the undersigned and Mr. JAGJIWAN UJAMSHI TALSANIA (Share Broker) in the business in shares and brokerage in shares carried on under the name and style of JAGJIWAN UJAMSHI and Co., since January 1919 has been dissolved by mutual consent from to-day. All the debts of the said partnership shall be paid by and all outstandings due will be payable to the said JAGJIWAN UJAMSHI TALSANIA. The undersigned has now no concern with the said business which Mr. JAGJIWAN UJAMSHI TALSANIA will hereafter carry on alone and in the name and style of JAGJIWAN UJAMSHI & Co.

(Sd.) JAGJIWAN UJAMSHI SHETH
(Kapodia).

Vasant Vilas, Babooluath Road,
Bombay, 20th September, 1919.

NOTICE.

WANTED—I. C. E.'s or B. E.'s (Civil) for the posts of Supervisors. Pay Rs. 100, rising to Rs. 200 in 12 years. Apply stating age to the undersigned. Unmounted photo, copies of testimonials (if any) should accompany the applications.

VISHWANATH R.,
Ag. Chief Engineer,
4816 Baroda State.

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY LIMITED, BOMBAY.

NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS ON PREFERENCE AND ORDINARY SHARE CAPITAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company held on the 18th September, 1919, it was resolved:—

(a) to pay a dividend on the Old Preference shares for the period of nine months ending 31st March, 1919, at the rate of Rs. 6-12-0 per share, that is at the rate of six per cent. per annum, less Income-tax, on the paid up capital to those holders whose names stand on the Registers on the 15th September, 1919.
(b) to pay a dividend on the Old Ordinary Shares for the period of nine months ending 31st March, 1919, at the rate of Rs. 4 per share, free of Income-tax, to those holders whose names stand on the Registers on the 15th September, 1919

Dividend Warrants will be posted to the Shareholders in due course and the same will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on and after Wednesday, the 1st October, 1919 between the hours of 12 noon and 4 p.m.

Tata Sons, Limited, Agents.
A. J. BILIMORIA,
Director.
4809

THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following Interim Dividends for the half year ending 30th June, 1919, have been declared namely:—
Rs. 3-8-0 per share less Income Tax on Preference Shares.
Rs. 12-0-0 per Share free of Income Tax Ordinary Shares.
Rs. 46-0-0 per share free of Income Tax Deferred Shares.
The above Interim Dividends are payable on and after 13th October between the hours of 11-30 a.m., to 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) excepting SATURDAYS, SUNDAYS and HOLIDAYS, to shareholders whose names are on the register on the 22nd September, 1919.
The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 22nd September to 5th October, 1919, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
4466

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of the City of Bombay are prepared to receive applications for the appointment of ACTING EXECUTIVE ENGINEER for the Municipality, under Section 74 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act.
2. The minimum monthly salary of the appointment is Rs. 1,200, and the maximum Rs. 2,000.
3. The services of the selected candidate will be entertained for at least five years. If the acting arrangement is terminated before that period, he will, if willing, be employed in another capacity as a Municipal Engineer for the remaining period on the same salary.
4. The appointment is subject to confirmation by the Local Government. The incumbent must devote his whole time and attention to the duties of his office. He is liable to removal, during his term of office for misconduct, or for neglect of or incapacity for his duties on the votes of not less than two-thirds of the Councillors present at the meeting of the Corporation.
5. Applicants should have knowledge of Municipal Engineering in all its branches, including Drainage, Roads and Buildings, Lighting, Electricity, and be able to supervise the various departments employed in the Engineering works of a large city.
6. If, as is probable, the selected candidate is taken on the permanent establishment of the Municipality, he will be eligible for pension under the Pension Rules of the Bombay Municipality, information regarding which and regarding leave rules can be obtained on a reference to the undersigned in Bombay or to Mr. W. D. Sheppard, C.I.E., Member of the Council of India, 16, St. James Square, London, S. W. 1.
7. Applicants should state the minimum initial salary (in Rupees) within the limits abovementioned which they are willing to accept.
8. Applications, which should be accompanied by "copies only" of testimonials and certificates of age and physical fitness, should be addressed to the undersigned, and forwarded as follows:—

(a) By applicants in Europe: to the care of Mr. W. D. Sheppard, C.I.E., Member of the Council of India, 16, St. James Square, London, S. W. 1., so as to reach him not later than 15th October 1919.
(b) By other applicants: to the Municipal Office in Bombay, so as to reach the undersigned not later than the 1st November 1919.

R. P. MASANI,
Municipal Secretary.
Bombay, 3rd September, 1919. 4508

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a certificate for one share No. 23165 of the Gujrat Railways Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Mr. Purshottam Lallubhai Mehta has been lost, stolen or mislaid.
The public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the certificates in any way, but are requested to give information about the same to the undersigned.

PURSHOTTAM LALLUBHAI MEHTA,
Maniasa's Street, Khadia,
Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad, 12th Sept., 1919. 4811

NOTICE

THE SHRIKRISHNA STORES COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Shrikrishna Stores Co., Ltd., will be held at the Company's registered office at Krishna Building, (opposite Bhatia Baug), Hornby Road on MONDAY, 29th instant at 4 p.m. (B. T.), to transact the following business.

CIRCULAR.

(1) To receive the Directors' report on the Company's working up to 31st March 1919.
(2) To pass the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account up to 31st March 1919.
(3) To elect two Directors in the place of Mr. Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee and Mr. Hansraj Damoder Toprani who retire by rotation in accordance with clause 99 of the Articles of Association but who are eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint auditors for the next year and to fix their remuneration.

By the order of the Board,
(Sd.) TRICUMDAS GORDHANDAS,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 19th September, 1919.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday 22nd September, 1919, to Monday, 6th October 1919 both days including. 4819

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RAMA KRISHNAJI and PANA KRISHNAJI have contracted to sell to our clients the immoveable property a particular description whereof is hereunder given. All persons having or claiming any right, title, interest, property or demand in to or upon the said property or any part thereof whether by way of inheritance, bequest, gift, sale, mortgage, lease, lien, charge, maintenance, trust, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make such claim, if any known in writing to the Collector of Bombay, to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay and to the undersigned at their office at No. 5, Bell Lane, within the Fort, within a fortnight from the date hereof. Any claim not made known in writing as hereby required shall be deemed to have been waived and abandoned and the purchasers will proceed accordingly.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold land situate, lying and being on the North side of Tank Bunder Road, at Ghorupdeo, Mazagon, within the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay more particularly delineated in the plan thereof signed by the Collector of Bombay and annexed to the Indenture of Lease dated the twenty seventh day of October one thousand nine hundred and nine and surrounded by a red coloured boundary line and which piece of land has been compiled to contain a total area of one thousand square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Collector of Bombay under Collector's Old No. 58, New No. A/1626 Old Survey No. 1 636 and New Survey No. 3A/3712, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses and buildings standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward Nos. 7722 (In), 7724 (I), and 7724 (1A) and Street Nos. 2C, 6 and 6AA Ghorupdeo Road all which premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North, East and West by ground in the occupation of Esmail Joosab being Survey No. 3/3712 and on or towards the South partly by the Tank Bunder Road and partly by the ground in the occupation of Esmail Joosab.

Dated this 20th day of September, 1919.

JAMSEDJEE RUSTOMJEE & DEVIDAS.
4820 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of RAMCHANDRA BALKRISHNA PANDIT (alias RAMCHANDRA BALKRUSHNA PANDIT), of Bombay, Yajurvedi Hindu Inhabitant, an Astrologer, residing at Nepean Sea Road, without the Fort of Bombay, a married man. ..... Deceased.
Bai RAKHMABAI, widow and one of the only heirs and next of kin of the said deceased Ramchandra Balkrishna Pandit, the deceased abovenamed residing at Nepean Sea Road, aforesaid. ..... Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this third day of September in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the Tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) DORAB N. D. KHANDALEVALA,
The 3rd day of September, 1919.
Messrs. FORBES & Co.,
4821 Petitioner's Attorneys.

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PUBLIC NOTICE.

(Under authorisation of the Government of India.)

THE

Mohini Mills, Ld.

KUSHTIA, BENGAL.

(Registered under the Indian Company's Act VI of 1882.)

This Company was incorporated as a Public Limited Liability Company under the Indian Company's Act VI, 1882, in 1908 with a nominal Capital of Rs. 1,50,000 divided into 6,000 shares of Rs. 25 each. The Capital of the Company was increased to Rs. 2,00,000 in 1910 and further to Rs. 3,00,000 in 1918. To set up a Spinning Department and make an addition to the number of looms with a view to increase the outturn, the Capital of the Company has now been raised to Rs. 15,00,000 for which a license from the Government of India under the Indian Company's Act of 1918, has been obtained.

CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.

Divided into 12,000 original shares of Rs. 25 each (all subscribed) and 1,20,000 shares of Rs. Ten each all ranking "pari passu." Of these 40,000 shares have already been privately subscribed and 30,000 shares have been reserved for original shareholders, leaving 50,000 shares which are offered to the public for subscription at par. The new shares will participate in the dividend on the profits from the additional works which are in progress and expected to be completed by next year.

Shares of the value of Rs. 10 each payable as follows:—

Rs. 2-8 with application, Rs. 2-8 on allotment, and the balance as and when required in two calls of Rs. 2-8 each at intervals of not less than two months after allotment.

DIRECTORS:

1. S. R. Das, Esq., Bar-at-Law, Calcutta.
2. S. N. Sarkar, Esq., (of Messrs. Kerr, Tarruck and Co.), Calcutta.
3. A. K. Ghose, Esq., Bar-at-Law, Secretary and Director, Mica Mining and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Director, Indian Farmers' Co., Ltd., Calcutta.
4. Babu Mohini Mohan Chakravarti (Founder of the Mills and of Messrs. Chakravarti Sons and Co.), Retired Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Kushtia.
5. Babu Nripendra Narayan Roy Chaudhuri, Kushtia.
6. Babu Chandramoy Sanyal, B.L. Director Kumarkhali Banking Corporation Limited, Kushtia.
7. Babu Tara Pada Majumdar, Chairman Kushtia Municipality, Managing Director Kumarkhali Banking Corporation, Ld., Director Kushtia Deshiya Bhandar, Ld. Kushtia.
8. Babu Purna Chandra Roy, Director, Kushtia Deshya Bhander Ld.
9. Babu Kumud Behary Nandi, Asstt. Managing Director, Kumarkhali Banking Corporation, Ld.

SOLICITORS:
MESSRS. MORGAN AND CO.
1, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

BROKERS.
MESSRS. N. L. ROY AND CO.
2, ROYAL EXCHANGE PLACE, CALCUTTA.

BANKERS:
THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED, CALCUTTA.

MANAGING AGENTS.
MESSRS. CHAKRAVARTI, SONS AND CO.,

AUDITORS:
MESSRS. VINEY AND THURSTON,
6, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

OFFICES-
2, BOW BAZAR ST., CALCUTTA and
KUSHTIA, BENGAL.

The Mohini Mills have served the people of the country for nearly 10 years now with a devotion which need not be recapitulated. The high quality and excellence of production of these Mills are well-known and the successful management of them has obtained the highest approbation of both the people and the Government whose representative Mr. J. A. L. Swan, I.C.S. sometimes Private Secretary to his Excellency the Governor and lately the Secretary to Government, in his Memorandum of the Indus trial Survey of the Province observed in the year 1914 that "One of the most successful of these is the Mohini Mills at Kushtia. It was started with Bengali Capital and is under Bengali management. It is a small concern with a paid up Capital of Rs. 1,65,000 and has a maximum outturn and about 500 pairs of Dhotees and Sarees a day. For the last two years it has paid a dividend of 5 per cent."

The Mohini Mills have since then paid substantial dividend year by year and have increased the rate thereof until a dividend o 12 per cent was paid at the close of the last year. Between 1912 and 1918 the mills have paid the following dividends:—

1912..	..	..	.. 5 per cent.
1913..	..	..	.. 5 per cent.
1914..	..	..	.. nil.*
1915..	..	..	.. nil.*
1916..	..	..	.. 4 per cent.*
1917..	..	..	.. 6 per cent.
1918..	..	..	..12 per cent.

*(The great war having been declared just before the Pujahs, the sale of piece goods was much affected. Merchants were refused the usual credit, the Company suffered loss for low production on account of the short time work introduced to avoid overproduction and to keep the factory running with the stock of yarn on hand, and fresh supply from England was cut short owing to shipping difficulties. Added to these the company had to count interest on heavy stock to clear which considerable expenses had to be incurred. The absence of a finishing machine also contributed its share of depression on the mills. Losses incurred on all these accounts had to be made up in the year 1915 and partly from the surplusses in the subsequent years.

These have hitherto been only a weaving concern working with 107 looms turning out about 500 pairs of 'Dhotees' and 'Sarees' a day. Transport difficulties in the past have considerably hampered the business of the Mills. The supply of yarn can not be said to have ever been regular and was in fact held up for months, from time to time, during the last 5 years. With a view to avoid these difficulties in the future and to make the mills completely self-feeding and self-reliant the Company have under expert advice resolved to set up machineries for the spinning of yarn out of Indian and Egyptian Cotton for use in the Mills and to add a large number of looms to the existing number (128) to enable the mills to increase its outturn so as to keep a ready supply of Mohini Mills' dhotees and sarees of which there is always an unfailing and overgrowing demand in the market both in and out of the province.

The result of the work done by the Mohini Mills in the past is a matter of common knowledge and has proved conclusively that Bengal can do what Bombay has done and experience tells us that the textile industry if taken up in right earnest and conducted on thorough business line has a future in this province more promising than it has been in the Western Presidency by reason of the moist and humid climate of Bengal being more suitable for cotton weaving and spinning than that of Bombay where mills have got to be artificially humidified often at great cost.

It is expected that with these additions the mills should be enabled to make larger divisible profits than it has hithereto done.

Messrs. Chakravarti, Sons and Co., the Managing Agents of the Mills, are well-known in the Commercial world and have managed these mills ever since their inception and the directors have every confidence that they will fully satisfy the public by their efficient management contributing to the further prosperity of the Company.

Copies of Application forms will be had from the Offices, Bank and Brokers and from Messrs. Vadilal Coorji & Co., 60, Morarji Goculdas Market Kalbadevi, Bombay.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 421 of 1919.

PRANJIWANDAS GORDHANDAS, a firm, carrying on business at Mulji Jetha Market, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

v.

SHAH PURUSHOTAM AMBALAL, a firm, carrying on business at Mangaldas Market, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendants.

LET all parties concerned before the Hon the Sitting Judge in Chambers on FRIDAY, the 26th day of September, 1919, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon or so soon thereafter as convenient at the hearing of an application on the part of the plaintiffs that the defence put in by the defendants herein should be struck out and they should be placed in the same position as if they had not defended and for costs.

Leave to serve this Summons by substituted service has been obtained.

Dated this 18th day of September, 1919.

(Sd.) MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Summons taken out by
Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

To,
SHA PURUSHOTAM AMBALAL,
The defendants abovenamed. 4822

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HUSSONALLY SULEMANJI has contracted to sell to our client, the undermentioned property. Any person, having any claim or interest in, or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Grant Road Bridge, south side, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, under New No. 16963, and New Survey Nos 3, 4 & 5/7347, & assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3645 (1), Street No. 2, and containing by admeasurement about 1017 3/9 square yards, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property belonging to the B. B. and C. I. Railway, on or towards the West by the land leased to Husein Miya Rahimulla, on or towards the North, partly by the premises occupied by Abkari Department and partly by land reserved for a proposed road, and on or towards the South by the land leased to Manekji Edulji Contractor.

Dated this 18th day of September, 1919.

Messrs. MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
4769 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr M. J. FONSECA, the administrator of Anna Severina Lobo has contracted to sell to the purchaser who is our client the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim or interest thereto or therein or in or to any part thereof, either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground whereof the church of Nossa Senhora de Esperanca is the Fazendar, containing by admeasurement two hundred and nine square yards or thereabouts with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality under Ward C No. 3839, Street No. 167, now in the occupation of the Vendor which said piece or parcel of land, messuage and hereditaments are situate on the West side of a public passage at Cavel Lane or otherwise called Kurwady Lane in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on the East by the said public passage, on the West by the property formerly of Pestonjee and Cawasjee, on the North partly by the property formerly of Joaquim DeSouza and partly by the property formerly of Antonio Mariano Singlay and on the South by the property formerly of Scobharam Muncharam.

Dated this 20th day of September, 1919.

M. J. P. de ANDRADE,
for Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia & Co
4814 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JUSAB JUMA, of Bombay, Khatri Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise whatsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the shed and cocoanut and other trees standing thereon situate, lying and being at Mahim Bazaar Road, at Mahim, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,948 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 154, 156, 157, New Nos. A/3756, 3770 and 3771, Old Survey No. 121 and New Survey No. A/1530 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 4781 (2) and Street No. 110A and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East and South by the property of Sunderabai Moreshwar Balkrishna and on or towards the West and North by the property of Balgowandas Hargowandas.

Dated this 20th day of September, 1919.

SURVEYOR & Co.,
4818 Purchaser's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Sir PRABHASHANKER DALPATRAM PATTANI, K.C.I.E., has contracted with our client Mr. NARANDAS PURSHOTTAMDAS KAPADIA for the absolute sale to him free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Albert Building Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims if any and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abondoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages, tenements, and dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being on the South side of Princess Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 800 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000, 1001, 1002, 1003 and 1114 and Street Nos. 195 at 213 and 1 and 3 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New Survey No. 1691 and 1770 to 1773 and bounded as follows:—i.e., to say on or towards the East by a passage, on or towards the West by Lohar Chawl Street, on or towards the North by Princess Street and on or towards the South by Lohar Chawl-Street, and which the said premises have been in the occupation of the Vendor's tenents.

Date this 19th day of September, 1919.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4806

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MR. PESTANJEE MANECKJEE MARKER, of Bombay Parsee inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us, in our Office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

ALL that Piece or Parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground called "Tem", together with other trees and jowli house shed and three wells standing thereon, situate at Mahim Agar, at what was formerly called Jambli Tank and then later as Mahim Bazaar Road, and now known as Cadell Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 9,073 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 212, New Nos. 3861 and A.B.C./3861; Old Survey No. 250, and New Survey Nos. 1—2—3—4/1575 and bounded on the East by the property of Atmaram Ramji, on the West by Mahim Bazaar Road or Cadell Road, on the North by a public passage, and on the South by the property of Chunilal Nagindas Shroff and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 4669(1), 4669(2), 4669(3), 4669(4), 4670(1), 4670(2), and Street Nos. 1028, 1028A, 1028B, 1028C, and 1029A, and are now in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 15th day of September, 1919.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
4695 Purchaser's Attorneys.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palac of Bombay

TO-NIGHT

Betty Compson and George Larkin

in the

Terror of the Range.

A Melodramic Feast Crammed with Cowboys and Mexicans, Bandits and Rustlers.

Episode No. 1.—"Prowlers of the Night."

Episode No. 2.— "The Hidden Chart"

Pathe Gazette.

His Vampy Ways (2-reel comedy)

Pathe Coloured Scenic Film.

TIME:

7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m, daily

Matinee every Saturday, Sunday 5 p. m.

Extra Show on Sunday 3 p. m.

POPULAR PRICES.

NEW ALEXANDRA

(NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.)

TO-NIGHT!

Episodes 4th, 5th and 6th

Of Universal's Great Super-Sensational

CIRCUS-SERIAL

The Lure of the Circus

featuring

EDDIE POLO

Every Inch a Thriller.

Popular Prices.

3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

WELCOME RETURN

For a Short Season Only

Commencing Thursday 25th Sep.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

presents the

ENORMOUSLY SUCCESSFUL

PIERROT PIE

PIERROT PIE

PIERROT PIE

A Comedy Salad with a Musical Dressing

in

AN ENTIRELY NEW MENU OF

"NOVELTY PIES"

Booking at ROSE & Co.

THE EXCELSIOR

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

presents

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

AT 9-30 P.M.

FAREWELL PERFORMANCES

The Empire Revue Company

To-day Monday 22nd, Tuesday, 23rd and Wed. 24th.

TIT BITS

from Vaudeville and Revue Combination.

Plan at Rose & Co. upto 6 p.m. After 7 p.m. plan for To-night attraction at the Theatre. Seats booked by Telephone No. 288 must be token up before 9-15.

THE EXCELSIOR

DAILY AT 6-30 P.M.

"SUFFER LITTLE CHILDREN"

(A Charming Little Story of Love in Adversity)

"The Childhood shows the Man,
"As Morning shows the Day"

"SUFFER LITTLE CHILDREN"

A FILM TO PLEASE THE LADIES.

The Course of True Love does not run moothly. It does not in this Case. Ands it is the Heart of a Little Child which reunites a Broken Old Man and the Son he turned from his doors when he married "Love in a Cottage".

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

Extra Selected Star Photo-Play.

"THE CRY OF THE WEAK"

STARRING

Miss Fannie Ward

How a Girl brought up in Slum Surroundings rose Superior to her environment and married the District Attorney, and how her weaker brother remaind in the underworld until reclaimed to a better life by his devoted Sister's love.

"GREATER LOVE hath no man than this, to lay down his life for his brother."

Miss Fannie Ward

The District Attorney's wife was willing and ready to act up to this scriptural injunction.

A great moral lesson entertainingly told in Dramatic form

IT IS A HUMAN DOCUMENT

"Sammy in Siberia"

Comic By LUKE

PATHE'S GAZETTE.

AMUSEMENTS

"The Old World Must,
And Will Come To An End."
—*Mr. LLOYD GEORGE*

But The Question Is When?

Wait And See Here.

The New World Will Be
The Place for Better Peace,
Happiness And Enjoyment.

The Popular Picture Rendezvous

THE MAJESTIC

(TRAM TERMINUS, GIRGAUM.)
presents to-day and during the week
THIRD INSTALMENT
Episodes 7-8-9
of the Thrilling mystery Serial
THE SILENT MYSTERY
featuring the Premir Serial Star
Francis Ford
together with a ripping Comedy
Four Shows daily at 5-15, 7-0, 8-45, & 10-30.
PRICES SLIGHTLY ADVANCED.

EMPRESS THEATRE

LAMINGTON ROAD
Owned and conducted by
THE EXCELSIOR THEATRES CO., LD.
Daily at 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p.m.
CHARLOTTE
The Greatest and most Wonderful Ice Skater in the World.
In a Photo-Play of Great Appeal.
CHARLOTTE
IN
"THE FROZEN WARNING"

One of the surprises in store for the screen public is the splendid manner in which the famous skater, CHARLOTTE, has succeeded in her first attempt in the moving picture drama. The photography of the picture is clear and the locations and settings are unusually artistic and pleasing. But after all is said and done, the drawing card of the production is contained in the scenes in the new Chicago Arena, where CHARLOTTE, untouched by camera-shyness, performs the wonderful skating feats for which she is famed over two Continents. To those who have or have not witnessed the skating of CHARLOTTE these scenes alone are worth the price of admission.

The picture is clean and wholesome in quality, spectacular and otherwise interesting, and should be one of the best attractions of the season.

"CHARLIE CHAPLIN AT THE RINK"
Chaplin at his best
in two side splitting Reels!
EMPRESS THEATRE
Lamington Road.

— Don't Be Puzzled. —
Insist on having only
S. C. SEAL'S
INK TABLETS.
which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap nd best. Free samples to schoolmasters d merchants. Blue Black Violet and Green ne Black each 15 annas per gross, Red. 1-6 gross.
AGENTS WANTED.
SARAT CH. SEAL,
5/3—Luxmi Datta Lane, Bagbazar, CALCUTTA

GAIETY CINEMA

To-night at 6-45 To-night at 6-45
ONE SHOW ONLY
VAUDEVILLE VAUDEVILLE
THE
GREAT FREDONY
in his protean novelty
"The Man in the Clock"
at comical tragedy in one act.
DO-RE-MI-FA
the silent musical comedian.
TESSIE TURNER
that fascinating Rag-time Singer
and other attractions.
Selected Picture Programme.
TO-morrow Tuesday two Shows
6-45, and 9-30 p. m.

A Revolution

is caused by our manufactured famous
COSSI SILK SUIT PIECES
as the suits made will absolutely suit the taste of the consumers and will give satisfaction in every respect. Each piece is worth the price and is guaranteed for
One Suit Complete.
Price Rs. 8 per piece
OTHER BENARES NOVELTIES.
Benares Sarees in choicest shades and designs. Price Rs. 40 upwards each as to size and quality;
Benares Choli-Khans in various colours and styles. Price Rs.5 upwards each as to quality.
Silk Dhotis with fancy Borders. Price Rs. 12 each.
A single trial will convince you of their MERITS. Hundreds have already tried—WHY NOT YOU?
Order from—GOOD LUCK COMPANY Bare Colony

A trial visit
will convince you what we can do for you.
THE ARYAN ELECTRO-PLATING WORKS
40-46 Pickle Road,
Kalbadevi
BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Sept. 20.

Isolated thunderstorms continue. The rainfall has been nearly general in Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad and Malabar and local in Bengal Orissa, Bihar, Mysore, south-east Madras and Madras Deccan. A few falls also occurred in Burma, Rajputana, Gujarat, west of the Central Provinces and Konkan.

Chief amounts are:—Mergui three inches, Lashio one and a half, Dhubri one, Cherra punji one and a half, Mymensingh one Jalpaiguri two, False Point a half, Naya Dumka one and a half, Ajmer one, Bhuj one and a half, Akola one, Seoni a quarter, Pachmarhi, Karwar, Malegaon one and a half, Ahmedanagar, Bijapur a half, Aurangabad one, Parbhani, Mangalore two, Trivandrum one and a half, Tinnevelly, Kodaikanal a half.

Forecast:—No large change.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 20th Sept. 1919.	Total since 1st June, 1919 to Date.	June 1st to 20th Sept. 1917	June 1st to 20th Sept. 1918
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0 0	61 16	73 56	22 1
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	0 0	70 69	85 48	21 57
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital)	0 0	65 76	83 55	23 48
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0 0	72 37	86 95	26 59

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 19th Sept. 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p. m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.818 Inchs
Temperatue of Air	81.0 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.7 ,,
Dew Point	78.6 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.866 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10)	6.4 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	87.8 ,,
Minimum do.	78.7 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ESE, W, N N W
Movement of Wind	74 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00 Inchs.
Total fall during month	2.69 ,,
Do. do. year	61.27 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 20th	0.00 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Sept	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Sept.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Sat.	20	m 8	37	26	7	20	m 1	54	17	11
		8	48a	26	6		3	0a	26	6
Sun.	21	m 9	28	27	1	21	m 2	55	17	9
		9	43a	26	4		3	42a	17	4
Mon.	22	m 10	10	27	4	22	m 3	48	17	1
		10	39a	27	2		4	19a	16	15
Tues.	23	m 10	46	27	6	23	m 4	29	17	1
		11	10a	27	8		4	52a	16	5
Wed	24	m 11	19	27	6	24	m 5	6	17	6
		11	48a	27	10		5	29a	16	9
Thur	25					25				
Fri.	26	m 0	33	27	10	26	m 6	10	17	10
		0	19a	27	0		6	17a	15	11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Sept. 20 (Saturday)	Sunrise	6h. 27m.	Sunset	6h. 38m
,, 21 (Sunday)	,,	6h. 27m.	,,	6h. 37m
,, 22 (Monday)	,,	6h. 27m.	,,	6h 36m
,, 23 (Tuesday)	,,	6h. 27m.	,,	6h. 36m
,, 24 (Wednesday)	,,	6h. 28m.	,,	6h. 35m
,, 25 (Thursday)	,,	6h. 28m.	,,	6h. 34m
,, 26 (Friday)	,,	6h. 29m.	,,	6h 33m

Phases of the Moon:—

First Quarter	2d.	7h	51-9m. p.m.
Full Moon	10d.	9h	24-8m. a.m.
Last Quarter	17d.	8h.	1-7m. a.m.
New Moon	24d.	10h.	8-2m. a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbours may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 20th September, 1919, was 30.035 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 20th September 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Day temperature is above normal in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—The sky is clear and the air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature continues above normal throughout.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jodhpur reports 0.29 in. of rain and Ajmer 1.03 in. Skies are clear or, lightly clouded in the north and are moderately or heavily clouded over the rest of the division. Day temperature is in excess at Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhuj reports 1.46 in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. Night temperature is above the average at Rajkot and Indore.

The Central Provinces.—Akola reports 1.13 in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature is generally in slight excess.

The Konkan.—Karwar reports 1.62 in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. Day temperature is locally above normal; night temperature is in excess at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the Bombay Deccan and local in north Hyderabad; Malegaon reports 1.66 in. of rain, Aurangabad 1.20 in., Ahmednabad 0.65 in., Sholapur 0.29 in. and Bijapur 0.38 in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature is above normal in east Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has decreased in Gujarat, but has extended into Rajputana. Rainfall generally associated with thunderstorms has been nearly general in Malabar and the Bombay Deccan, and local in the Madras Deccan, the south Konkan, Berar, Cutch, Rajputana and on the south Madras coast.

Thunderstorms are likely to continue over almost the same area.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 19th September, 1919:—

The break in the monsoon continues, but rainfall due to thunderstorms has been nearly general in Gujarat, the Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad, and local in Assam, Bengal, Malabar, south-east Madras and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Burma, Bihar, the east of the United Provinces, Kashmir, east Rajputana, the Central Provinces, the Konkan and Mysore.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Maymyo, Dibrugarh one inch; Cherrapunji three; Dinajpur, Patna one and a half; Benares, Udaipur a quarter; Parbhani one; Kodaikanal two.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON SAT. THE 20th OF SEPT. 1919

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	92.4	76.0	83	0	0	—0.01
Do (19th)	92.4	80.2	80	0	0	—0.01
Jask	94.2	77.0	66	0	0	—0.08
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (19th)	90.2	82.1	70	0	0	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	102.6	76.5	64	..	7.95	+3.16
Rawalpindi	94.4	69.0	63	..	35.44	+14.10
Lahore	99.4	74.6	65	..	16.53	+2.08
Hissar	102.1	72.4	64	..	8.08	—2.76
Ambala	99.1	70.8	57	..	19.98	—2.79
Delhi	98.0	76.0	68	..	18.44	—8.60
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	99.5	75.9	68	..	28.52	+6.27
Mainpuri	96.4	74.4	72	..	33.41	+0.58
Jhansi	96.9	75.9	68	..	50.86	+19.59
Cawapore	97.2	77.9	73	..	33.33	+3.05
Allahabad	97.8	77.5	66	..	31.54	—0.39
SIND & RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	104	77.4	64	..	0.20	—1.97
Karachi	85.6	76.4	75	..	2.82	—3.09
Ajmer	92.2	73.7	84	1.03	12.76	—4.85
Jaipur	97.8	73.5	73	..	21.79	+1.05
Kotah	92.4	76.0	74	0.48	25.40	+1.18
Mount Abu	77.8	65.6	83	..	27.74	+22.63
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	93.0	74.9	84	1.46	13.44	+0.59
Dwarka	86.8	77.7	83	..	9.38	—3.54
Veraval	85.1	76.5	84	..	13.46	—4.42
Rajkot	89.6	77.0	86	..	30.36	+6.22
Bhavnagar Para	93.0	74.6	78	..	12.14	—9.06
Surat	91.6	72.8	81	..	34.90	—3.00
Ahmedabad	92.0	77.2	88	..	37.26	—0.64
Deesa	98.4	76.0	77	..	43.66	+21.44
Neemuch	89.2	70.6	85	..	25.14	—4.53
Indore	87.2	73.9	85	..	42.91	+14.39
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	90.8	73.7	78	..	71.47	+28.88
Saugor	92.4	71.8	74	..	56.84	+17.06
Hoasangabad	90.6	73.4	84	..	63.14	+19.20
Khandwa	91.0	73.8	83	..	25.19	—0.18
Akola	93.8	72.2	74	1.13	23.46	—1.84
Amraoti	88.8	72.2	81	..	19.86	—6.84
Nagpur	92.5	73.0	83	..	44.18	+8.09
Chanda	91.5	74.6	83	..	38.97	—10 47
Raipur	90.7	75.9	78	..	58.93	+11.66
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.2	80.6	89	..	61.16	—4.58
Ratnagiri	85.7	76.7	87	..	82.92	—8.92
Marmugoa	86.2	..	91	..	88.85	—0.81
Karwar	86.9	75.6	94	1.62	97.09	—9.60
DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	91.8	72.3	83	1.66	17.84	+0.22
Ahmednagar	86.7	69.7	89	0.65	14.99	—1.14
Poona	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sholapur	93.4	74.0	79	0.29	16.69	—5.28
Bijapur	85.1	70.7	93	0.38	8.78	—8.38
Belgaum	82.1	67.8	91	0.08	30.66	—7.82
Aurangabad	87.3	69.8	83	1.20	16.15	—6.09
Hisamabad (Hader)	90.4	74.1	84	..	23.27	—10.47
Hyderabad	92.6	74.7	97	..	18.68	—4.17
MALABAR & CEYLON						
Mangalore	87.9	73.9	91	1.78	85.38	—20.21
Calicut	85.4	76.8	91	0.03	39.59	—16.91
Cochin	83.4	73.5	74	0.44	69.42	—1.25
Colombo	86.9	75.5	93	0.13	19.46	—0.18
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	90.8	77.2	74	..	16.39	—5.85
Bellary	90.3	74.6	78	0.10	5.97	—3.07
Cuddapah	95.8	80.3	73	..	8.45	—8.62
Madras	88.3	75.4	82	0.01	15.15	+1.92
Bangalore	83.1	65.1	81	0.07	17.45	+0.22
Coimbatore	87.7	71.5	77	..	8.66	—1.46
Trichinopoly	95.6	77.1	68	..	10.38	+1.02
Negapatam	86.9	77.9	79	0.12	10.72	+1.88

EXPORTS.

Sept. 20.

S S Olympia from Liverpool:—200 bales cotton Tricamjee Juvandas and Co.; 22 bales wool J. A. Begbie and Co.; 23 bales wool J. M. Singi and Co.; 300 bales cotton fly Jamnadas Purbhoodas and Co.

S S Olympia from Marseilles:—1,650 cwts ground-nut kernals Cox's Shipping Agency.

S S Olympia from Marseilles in transit to Barcelona:—100 bales cotton Khimji Visram and Co.

S S Merkara for London:—100 bales cow hides Salemohamed Dharamsee; 100 bales cow hides E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 55 bales cow hides Goolam Hoosein Suchidum; 26 bales cow hides, 4 bales sheep skin R. M. Kooka.

S S Grelenden from London:—573 bales hemp Moorlidhar Gavrishanker; 2,000 cwts cotton seeds Walker and Co.; 2,002 cwts myrabolams Purshotamf Mathuradas and Co.; 293 cwts turmerie Moosabhoy Jurerbhoy; 60 cwts camphor K. M. Nathoo; 300 cwts condiments D. D. Framjee and Co.; 106 cases blockmica Cox's Shipping Agency.

S S Severnmede for Hull:—1,500 bales cotton Bombay Company.

S S Elswick Hall for Hull:—1,000 cwts linseed J. Dewji and Co.

S S Severnmede for Hull in transit to France:—1,000 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Glensloy for Antwerp:—1,500 cwts cotton seed D. B. Khan and Co.

S S Hjetteficrd for Antwerp:—200 bales cotton fly C. Chandoolal and Co.; 100 bales cotton fly Khimji Visram and Co.; 2,000 cwts cocoanut oil C. Bozgiano and Co.; 140 bales cotton Jeena and Co

S S Kasada Maru for Kobe:—450 bales cotton Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 200 bales cotton Jethabhai Dewji and Co.; 400 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha; 11 cwts ghee Lalan and Co.

S S Shingo Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton Joosub Peermohamed and Co.; 100 bales cotton G. Dossa.

S S Totomi Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton Currimbhoy and Co.; 200 bales cotton Yokohama Kiito Kwaisha; 100 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Indo Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton Patel Bros; 400 bales cotton Yokohama Kiito Kwaisha; 100 bales cotton Narandas V. Dossa; 100 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Sodegaura Maru for Kobe:—1,312 cwts myrabolam Esmail Mahomed and Son.

S S Kasada Maru for Osaka:—700 bales cotton Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S Totomi Maru for Moji:—100 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Indo Maru for Hongkong:—2 bales woollen and cotton carpets W. Assoomull.

S S Totomi Maru for Hongkong:—200 bales cotton grey twil David Sassoon and Co.

S S Shingo Maru for Hongkong:—300 bales cotton grey twist E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 260 bales cotton grey twist I. David.

S S Sodegoura Maru for Hongkong:—25 cwts cloves Esmail Mohamed and Son.

S. S. Bremen:—The G. & A. Graham Co'y's steamer Bremen, 7,077 tons, Captain W. H. P. Sweney, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for London via Port Said, with a general and same bottom cargo.

AGAINST ANIMAL SACRIFICES.

DASHERA APPEAL TO PRINCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I beg to send you herewith a copy of our Dashera Appeal for 1919, addressed to the Indian Princes and Chiefs, requesting them kindly to prohibit by law the highly detrimental and irreligious custom of offering Sacrifice, in the name of religion, before gods and goddesses.

You must no doubt be aware, sir, that thousands and thousands of animals are slaughtered mercilessly, in the name of religion, every year by the people in the holy land of the Lords Shri Krishna and Buddha. It is a well-known fact that every great religious reformer has denounced such sacrifices and a few out of the many shlokas, that we publish in our Appeal, will convince you of the same.

May I therefore request you kindly to publish our Appeal in full in your esteemed paper for the public information, and to support it editorally in order that it may create a healthy public opinion in favour of our disinterested Mission of Mercy and may induce the Princes and Chiefs to suspend such irreligious customs.—Yours, etc.,

CHHAGANLAL P. NANAVATY,
Secretary.
Bombay Humanitarian League.
Sept. 18.

WANTED-PROHIBITION OF ANIMAL SACRIFICE.

May it please your Highness,

We, the undersigned Acting President, Vice-President, and Members of the General Committee of the Bombay Humanitarian League, respectfully beg to submit this representation to your Highness for your kind and sympathetic consideration.

That the custom of offering animal sacrifice to gods and goddesses in the name of religion is prohibited by law by many Indian Princes and Chiefs on our Dashera Appeals, as it was pronounced to be irreligious and hence unnecessary and barbarous in these days of civilisation.

We hope that similar detrimental customs have already been put a stop to by legislation in your Highness' State. But in case such laws prohibiting such bloody sacrifice are not in force in your State, we pray that your Highness may be graciously pleased to pass similar enactments prohibiting animal sacrifices in your Highness' State both by the State and its subjects.

Their Holinesses the Shankaracharyas, Goswami Maharajas, and many other learned religious preceptors and Pandits hold this practice of offering animal sacrifices as totally irreligious and cruel.

Besides their views, we, in support of our statement, beg to quote the following few extracts out of so many, from the Sacred Hindu Shastras:—

The Lord Shri Krishna has repeatedly condemned animal sacrifice and flesh-eating in the sacred Gita. He says to Arjuna:—

Never think, Sir, that deities can ever be satisfied with bloody-offerings. And what did Manu say? He also emphatically said:—

"Wines and flesh are meant for Yakshas and Rakshas and not for gods or men. Therefore Brahmins and others must not dedicate bloody offerings to gods in Yajnas, etc. and they also must not eat them. Consumers of meat, those giving encouragement to meat-eating, those killing animals, butchers, sellers, buyers, conveyers, bakers of flesh-food—all these are liable to the sin of killing."

In a dialogue between King Janak and Chamas Rishi, the latter explained to the King:—

"In Yajnas only take the smell of *Sura*, that is *Soma Vali* and now as the Vasu releases men and animals, etc. they should be released, i.e. not killed. He who does not know the usage of Yajna is foolish and full of vanity and hence he kills the animals in Yajnas; but such a cruel man after his death is killed in his next life by those animals whom he has killed."

The great King Indra—the king of gods once celebrated a great Yajna, in which he began to sacrifice animals. The Rishis, thereupon condemning this action of King Indra, unanimously declared:—

"Oh, King Indra! In this Yajna performed by you, your act of sacrificing animals is a great vice, and so we do not accept this usage; as you have commenced a great injustice by sacrificing animals for the destruction of religion. It is not religion but is a vice, because Shastras do not accept the act of killing as religion. Therefore, if you wish to perform your duty, do it according to the Vedas. Oh Indra! Do your Yajna by not inflicting any pain to animals, but by offering grains and seeds according to the usage sanctioned by the Vedas. This is the only usage of Yajna sanctioned by Veda-Narayana."

The King Indra acceded to the wishes of the Rishis at once and abandoned animal sacrifice and offered fruits and grains in the Yajna instead.

The results of such bloody offerings can be very well imagined from the following dialogue between Narad Muni and the ancient King Barhisha who had performed innumerable animal sacrifices. Muni Narad said to him:—

"Oh King you have mercilessly slaughtered thousands of animals for the sake of sacrifice; they remember your wickedness and await you in the next world being angry and thinking of taking revenge on you by killing you with the iron weapons."

A PRAYER.

Your Highness, we think, will no doubt be convinced that the act of offering animal sacrifice is often detested, condemned and hated by the Hindu Shastras, viz,—The Gita, the Vedas, the Upanishads, the Maha Bharata and others. Scriptures of authority have repeatedly pronounced that both flesh-eating and animal-sacrifice are against the Hindu religion and it is very necessary to put a stop to such a barbarous custom as that of animal sacrifice in the name of religion, in these days of civilisation and progress.

It is needless here to mention that poor, innocent and harmless dumb creatures of God are a part of your Highness' subjects, which also play an important part in diverse ways and it would be but quite proper and just, if your Highness graciously bestows upon them a new life, as it were, by saving them from being the victims of offerings and dedications to gods and goddesses.

We, in conclusion, humbly and respectfully appeal to your Highness' sense of Justice and Mercy to prohibit for ever by law this cruel custom of offering animal sacrifice in the name of religion, if it be still in existence within your Highness' territories.

Trusting this will meet with your Highness' kind and sympathetic consideration.

We, respectfully beg to remain,

Your Highness' Most Obedient Servants,
Lallubhai Dipchand Jhaveri, (Ag. President); Jehangir Jamshedji Vimadalal, (Vice-President); Mukund R. Jayaker, M.A. LL.B., Bar-at-Law; Lukhmidas Rowji Tairsee, B.A.; Vishwanath P. Valdya, B.A., Bar-at-Law; Jamnadas M. Mehta, M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law; Labhshankar Laxmidas; Mansukhlal A. Master, M.A., LL.B.; N. V. Dhavle, L.M. & S.; Narsinhdas B. Vibhakar, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law; Makanji J. Mehta, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law; Hirjibhai Ghelabhai; Chandrashanker N. Pandya, B.A., LL.B.; Kalyanrai Gulabrai Ghoda, B.A.; Khurshedji J. B. Wadia; Manecklal Vadilal Shah; Chhaganlal P. Nanavaty; Maganlal M. Shah.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 20.
S S Linga—Cutbush—Karachi—Sept. 18.
S S Queda—Moxon—Rangoon—Sept. 8.
S S Barjora—Hobday—Busreh—Sept. 7.
The O. S. K. steamer Indus Maru (Homeward bound) left Tuticorin on the 19th instant for Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 20.
S S Beme—Scot—Rangoon.
S S Bremen—Sweney—London.
Sept. 21.
S S Kingoma—Elford—London.
S S Dumra—Gill—Aden.

The following vessel obtained its port-clearance, on Saturday:—

S S Merkara—Manley—London.

S S Linga:—The B I S N Coy's Karachi mail steamer Linga, 958 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived in harbour, on Saturday from Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers, which port she had left on 18th instant.

S S Queda:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Queda, 4,944 tons, Captain W. Moxon, arrived in harbour, on Saturday, from Rangoon, with a general cargo and rice, which port she had left on 8th instant.

S S Kingoma:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Kingoma, 4,839 tons, Captain H. J. Elford, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for London via Port Said, with same bottom cargo.

S S Dumra:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain D. M. Gill, sailed yesterday, from Bombay harbour, for Aden, with ballast.

S S Merkara:—The B I S N Coy's English mail steamer Merkara, 5,195 tons, Captain H. Manley, will sail to-day from Bellard Pier Station, at 1 p.m., for London via Aden, Port Said, Suez, Marseilles, Gibralter and Plymouth, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Barjora:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Barjora, 1,908 tons, Captain H. Hobday, arrived in harbour, on Saturday, from Busreh via Karachi, with a general cargo, 13 cabin and 60 deck passengers, which port she had left on 7th instant.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Saturday 20th September 1919.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Elswick Hall	Hull		26-9-19	..Graham & Co
B Kasado Maru	N P		N P	..O S Kaisha
C & R Severnemede	Hull		N P	..Graham & Co
D Largo Law	New York		1-10-19	..W & A & Co
E Khosrau	Kotah		N P	..T M & Co
H Dahrelu	Adra		N P	..M & Co
Offside Utopia	N P		N P	..E S Shamtsary & Co
L Purasa	N P		N P	..M M & Co
Offside N Hjelteffjord	Antwerp		25-9-19	..T M & Co
O Sologaura Maru	N P		N P	A M Jeewanjee
P Greledon	London		N P	..Graham & Co
23 Vessels Vergmere	N P		N P	..Omar Pds & Bagry, Works Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Irrawadi	N P	N P	..K N & Co
Indrawati	N P	N P	..K N & Co
Saraswati	N P	N P	..K N & Co

MERRWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Netravati	48 hours	20-9-19	..K N & Co
Doris	"	"	..CE BPT

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Tobomi Maru	Kobe		N P	..N Y Kaisha
3 Koweit				
5 Bandra	P Gulf		N P	..M M & Co
7 Shinyo Maru	Kobe		21-9-19	..N Y Kaisha
9 Iran	Busra		20-9-19	H S Shamtsary & Co
10 Indu Maru	Kobe		21-9-19	..O S Kaisha
12 & 13 Taroba	E S Ports		25-9-19	..M M & Co
14 Linga	Karachi		22-9-19	..M M & Co
16 Kasara	N P		N P	..M M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK

2 Ekma	N P		22-9-19	..M M & Co
3 Varna	Busra		20-9-19	..M M & Co
4 Oceyama	Busra		25-9-19	..M M & Co
5 Merkara	London		22-9-19	..M M & Co
7 Olympia	Liverpool		27-9-19	..Graham & Co
9 Olan Macbride	Malbar Coast		28-9-19	..J Finlay & Co
9 Sandakan	N P		2-9-19	..D R I M
10 Bradenburg	London		20-9-19	..Graham & Co
11 Rio Pardo	London		21-9-19	..M M & Co
14 Quetamba	Rangoon		25-9-19	..M M & Co
14 Frans Ferdinand	N P		21-9-19	..D R I M
16 Barjora	Busra		25-9-19	..M M & Co
Jetty Harada	N P		N P	..M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Orare	N P	N P	A Ardalova & Co

IMPORTS.

Sept. 20.

S S Bandra from Busreh, Agents M. M. & Co.:—4 crts., 126 bags, 2,891 baskets dates; 2 bags, 288 cases gum; 2/8 bales liquorice roots.

S S Beme from Rangoon via Karachi, Agents Shaw Wallace and Co.:—2,998 cases kerosine oil; 600 casks lubricating oil; 30 pieces block tin; 68 pieces lead slabs 650 cases burmoline grease.

PREMIER AND M.P.

As Mr. Lloyd George was driving with his private secretary to the House of Commons in mail week, says a "London contemporary," he passed in Downing Street Mr. Havelock Wilson, M.P., who was making for the House and was moving slowly and painfully with the aid of a crutch and a stick, rendered necessary by an acute attack of rheumatism.

The Premier stopped the car and offered Mr. Wilson a lift. The offer was gratefully accepted, and a small crowd, who watched while the member was lifted bodily into the car, cheered in token of its appreciation of the kindness of the Prime Minister.

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POONA RACING SEASON.

1ST DAY: 2ND MEETING

A WET DAY.

WILLIAM THE BEAU WINS WESTERN INDIA STAKES.

(From our Racing Correspondent.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

Sportsmen were full of misgivings this morning in Bombay as the condition of the weather was very ominous. A severe thunderstorm broke out a few minutes before the departure of the first special and the outlook here was gloomy enough to damp the ardour of the enthusiasts of the sport. It was however, hoped that the storm may not rave extended to the Deccan, but before reaching Poona it was evident that heavy rains had fallen, rendering the condition of the course exceedingly unsatisfactory. The going was very heavy. A very interesting card was drawn up in which three events of great importance were down for decision. The attendance fell off considerably. Her Excellency Lady Lloyd was an interested spectator of the afternoon sport. She presented the cups to Mr. Goculdas the winner of the double big events of the day, a most unique performance. She complimented Purtoosing on his excellent riding. He won three races for his stable a most creditable feat, which is by no means a rare performance for this brilliant Indian jockey. Townsend the new Australian light weight also distinguished himself by winning two races, while among the trainers T. Harrison won two races and placed in three which is highly creditable to this well-known trainer

The first race on the card was the Beyrut Plate of 6 furlongs, a high weight handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Divisions. Quantity, Alladin, Powder Puff and Marmora declined leaving a field of sixteen to start. In this race, Natal was well fancied, but the bulk of support was accorded to Mentor who finished second to Tit Bits in the Lawn Plate last Saturday. It will be remembered that that race was run in the excellent time of 1-20 2/5 seconds that Mentor yesterday was naturally selected as the best candidate in this field, especially, after the withdrawal of Quantity and Alladin who might have contested the issue seriously with him. Natal failed to secure a place, but Excelsior who had numerous backers placed third. Winning Post, who placed second, was an outsider on whom Rs. 63-8 dividend was paid. The timing of this race indicates that the going was heavy. Mentor could only get home by a short head, a circumstance for which punters were heartily thankful. Purtoosingh rode a beautiful finish in this race.

The scratching of Sweet Apple in the Ahmednagar Plate deprived this race of a third place as only seven started. In spite of the wet course Sugar Cane 9-12, Maiden Palm 9-12, and Maple 9-6, were well backed while Tipster too had considerable following. While the others were labouring as hard as they could in the mud, Maiden Palm did not seem to mind her weight and the mud and romped home an easy winner by three lengths. The consistent Tipster placed second, but Sugar Cane, who is reputed to be the best country-bred in India, failed to appear in the picture. It would appear as if Maiden Palm in future will have to run with English horses as it is difficult to imagine her going again in the company of country-breds.

Nine started in the New Market Plate of 6 furlongs for horses in the 1st Division. This plate offered the handsome prize of Rs. 10,000 to the winner, Rs. 3,500 to the second and Rs. 1,500 to the third. Mr. Goculdas's stable was represented by four candidates, but not one of them succeeded in annexing this prize. All the candidates were well supported with the exception of Necessity. In this race Resilience found a favourable weight and perhaps also the condition of the course was in his favour. He won after a good finish with Black Walnut. Waynflete who was a hot favourite, though carrying a light weight, only placed third. The timing for the class was wretched.

The much talked of Western India Stakes of 1½ miles, a high weight handicap for horses in the 1st Division, was the fourth event on the card. It was the most important event of the afternoon. It is a pity that the sudden condition of the course spoilt the chances of many candidates, especially Mordenis, First Flier and Oros who do not appear to like a wet course at all. They were all half a furlong from home when the first horse passed the post. Both Mordemis and First Flier were hopelessly out of it with their heavy impost on such a course in such a good company. Oros and Little Nan were expected to run better even under these unfavourable conditions. William the Beau at last found the conditions that suited him and he won easily from Dersingham who certainly would have run better but for the heavy going. Penny Pie who delights in a heavy course, placed third.

The fifth event, the Turf Club Cup, was an event of no less interest, especially to those interested in Arab racing. It was a high weight handicap, distance 1½ miles for Arab horses in the 1st and 2nd Division. Coming immediately after the Governor's Cup, the public, generally do not find it difficult to spot the winner in this race. The withdrawal of Union Jack was a disappointment to many as he would have had considerable following had he run in this race. In his absence, Redoubt, who placed third in the Governor's Cup the other day, was installed a hot favourite. His light weight suited the condition of the course and he had proved himself a splendid stayer in last weeks's race. He never left his backers in anxiety throughout the journey and he won handsomely from his stable companion, Ruby Mine. There must be something wrong with Darkmoor, as he gave a very poor exhibition of himself. His aged companion, Gazal, was, of course, out of it with 9-4 and so was Collingwood who appears to have had enough of racing this season. Durban, too, does not appear in condition in this season; and as regards the rest, their chances were poor. This race gave Purtoosingh his third win of the day, a circumstance that must have been exceedingly gratifying to himself as well as to his stable. Sportsmen, on the whole, were very pleased that Mr. Goruldass carried the best prizes of the day as his stable had not been very successful this season.

It may interest sportsmen to know that Gold Reef, the well-known race horse lately imported by Captain Cautley, has been bought by Mr. T. M. Thaddeus. Captain Cautley expects shortly a good horse in Galley Law by Earla Mor, who has won races in England this year. Another horse expected is Osa, 3 years' old, who has run fifth to Treclare beating amongst others, Moldavia, Old Dowry, Cisteon and Antic. We note that the Australian jockey, J. Clarke, has arrived in Bombay from England, where he went to fetch Dansellon for Mr. J. Galstaun. This animal, who suffered from strangles and pneunomia during the voyage has since died in Bombay. Before leaving England he placed third in the Royal Hunt Cup, carrying 8-13 to Irish Elegance.

Symrex, Dorania, Senparison and Cymar were withdrawn in the September Plate, 6 furlongs. The absence of Dorania and Senparison, who would have started hot favourites, left the public at sea to locate the winner in a field of ten. Royal Charter attracted most attention as well as Dunskey. The next in demand were Anthracite and Miss Rollestone. The followers of Harrison's stable went plump on Mazboot in the absence of Symrex. Mazboot won comfortably from Miss Rollestone, who was as near in point of Royal Charter. Dunskey again was most disappointing by being five lengths behind the third horse.

Six horses declined in the Egin Plate of 5 furlongs, leaving a field of fifteen to contest the issue. Oregon Pine who won the Assaye Plate, 6 furlongs, easily on a wet course, was selected for this race and the public made no mistake about it. He won easily in the decent time of 1 min. 5 3/5 sec., considering the heavy going. Checmate, who came third seems to be coming into condition.

J. E. L. Harrison, Melsom and Young are among the near arrivals at Poona. We note that Easton, White and O'Brien are out of luck this season.

It is regrettable that the Secretary of the W. I. T. C. has ceased to inform the public in Bombay of the state of the weather as was done previously. His telegram was always easily read at Victoria Terminus on race days.

Details:—

THE BEYRUT PLATE.—Distance 6 fur.
Winner, Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300.
A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.
Mr. M. Goculdass' MENTOR, 8-7, Purtoosingh 1
Mr. Syed Rashid's WINNING POST, 6-9, J. Meekings 2
Mr. Holme's EXCELSIOR, 7-10, Northmore 3
Mr. Bright's GOLD KING, 7-10, J. Flyn. 4
Did not run:—Quantity, Aladin, Powder Puff, Marmora.
The Race:—As soon as they got away Balloon sprang out in front of Winning Post, and Excelsior; they maintained this order from the 6 fur. post to the 4th, when Mentor moved up, joining the leaders at the 3rd furlong post. Balloon dropped back at the 2nd furlong, leaving Winning Post with the lead, he brought the field into the straight when Mentor challenged and after a strong finish managed to secure the verdict by a head, ½ length, 1 length, Gold King placed fourth with a late rush
Favourite:—Mentor
Tote paid:—Win, Rs. 43-8; place, Rs. 19-8; place, Rs. 63,8; place, Rs. 22.
Time:—1 minute, 26 4/5 seconds.
Trainer:—A. Hoyt.

THE AHMEDNAGAR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500.
A High Weight Handicap for Country-breds.
Mr. M. Ghorpade's MAIDEN PALM, 9-12, Brown 1
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's TIPSTER, 7-13, Morris 2
H. H. Maharaja of Mysore's MAPLE, 9-6 Ruiz 3
Mr. R. D. Sethna's SUGAR CANE, 9-12, Harrison 4
Did not run:—Sweet Apple.
The Race:—They were dispatched an even terms when Maiden Palm moved to the front, Indian Apple was running second, and Maple third, at the 4th furlong Sugar Cane came up to the leaders, Tipster lying far behind. When they came to the turn Maiden Palm still held the advantage and was feebly challenged by Tipster, won by 3 lengths, 3 lengths, ¾ lengths.
Favourite:—Sugar Cane.
Tote paid:—Win, Rs. 50-8; place, Rs. 27-8; place, Rs. 34.
Time:—1 minute, 22 4/5 seconds
Trainer:—Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE NEWMARKET PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Winner, Rs. 10,000; second, Rs. 3,500; third, Rs. 1,500.
A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 1st Division.
Mr. K. H. Contractor's RESILIENCE, 7-7, Townsend 1
Mr. K. Shinde's BLACK WALNUT, 7-10, Lynch 2
Mr. R. R. S.'s WAYNFLETE, 7-8, McPherson 3
Mr. M. Goculdass' CAMBERLEY, 8-4, Barnett 4
The Race:—A poor start saw Cresset jump out attended by Black Walnut and Resilience. Cresset dropped back at 3rd furlong, there Black Walnut assumed command and brought the field into the straight, looking a winner, he was challenged very vigorously by Resilience and Waynflete in front of the stands, the former snatched the verdict by a neck, 1½ lengths, ¾ lengths. The rest of the field struggled in the mud.
Favourite:—Polyorama
Tote paid:Win, Rs. 78; place, Rs. 22-8; place, Rs. 21; place Rs. 14-8.
Time:—1 minute, 17½ seconds.
Trainer:—P. J. Firth.

THE WESTERN INDIA STAKES.—Dist. 1½ miles.
A Cup value Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 23,000 from the Fund. Winner, the cup and Rs. 15,000; second, Rs. 5,000; third, Rs. 3,000.
A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 1st Division.
Mr. M. Goculdass' WILLIAM THE BEAU, 8-0, Purtoosingh 1
Mr. Pine's DERSINGHAM, 8-12, Trahan. 2
Mr. Pine's PENNY PIE, 8-3, Harrison ... 3
Mr. E. L. F. DeSoysa's MORDENNIS, 9-10, Trenweth 4
Did not run:—Brendan.
The Race:—A fair start was witnessed in this race, Penny Pie as usual set the pace to Oros, Dersingham and William the Beau, they maintained this order from 10 furlong post to the 2nd furlong, when Oros retired, Penny Pie and William the Beau were the leaders for the rest of the journey. At the turn William the Beau left the field standing and sailed away to win easily by 3 lengths from Dersingham, who came with a rush to deprive his stable companion of second place, ½ length, 10 lengths.
Favourite:—William the Beau.
Tote paid:—Win, Rs. 57; place, Rs. 28-8; place, Rs. 55; place Rs. 39.
Time:—2 minutes, 7 1/5 seconds.
Trainer:—J. Robinson.

THE TURF CLUB CUP.—Dist. 1½ miles.
A Cup value Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 11,250 from the Fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 7,500; second, Rs. 2,500; third, Rs. 1,250.
A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.
Mr. M. Goculdass' REDOUBT, 6-12, Purtoosingh 1
Mr. M. Goculdass' RUBY MINE, 8-2, Harrison 2
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's GAZAL, 7-1, Rose ... 3
Mr. F. M. Garda's NIZAM-UL-MULK, 6-10, Northmore 4
Did not run:—Anaiza, Dartmoor, Gold King.
The Race:—They were marshalled in front of the grand stands and sent away to a good start, Cessation, Nizam-ul-Mulk and Fury were the leaders for the first half mile, the second group consisted of Ruby Mine, Dictate and Gazal, at the 4th furlong Cessation and Fury tired, leaving Nizam-ul-Mulk, Redoubt, Ruby Mine, and Gazal, with the lead at the turn Nizam-ul-Mulk was prominent with Redoubt on the rails, Redoubt left the field far behind and won easily from his stable companion Ruby Mine by 2½ lengths, Gazal made a feeble effort bat was 3 lengths away.
Favourite:—Durban.
Tote paid:—Win, Rs. 40; place, Rs 24; place Rs. 70-8; place, Rs. 81.
Time:—3 minutes.
Trainer:—A. Hoyt.

THE SEPTEMBER PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Winner, Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 750.
A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.
Mr. Pine's MAZBOOT, 9-2, Harrison 1
Mr. Kelso's MISS ROLLESTONE, 8-7, McPherson 2
Mr. D. C. Cooper's ROYAL CHARTER, 7-10 Townsend 3
Mr. R. R. S.'s Dunskey, 8-4 4
Did not run:—Symrex, Dorania, Senparison, Cymar.
The Race:—They were sent in a straggling order. Redspear and Miss Rollestone showed out for a brief space, Royal Charter and Mazboot were running easy, at the 3rd furlong, Redspear fell back, Miss Rollestone then led the field into the straight with Royal Charter on the rails, in front of the grand stands Mazboot vigorously challenged and leaving Miss Rollestone down, he won by 1½ length, short head, 5 lengths.
Favourite:—Fire Finch and Miss Rollestone.
Tote paid:—Win, Rs. 73, place, Rs. 25, place Rs. 29, place Rs. 23-8.
Time:—1 minute, 18 1/5 seconds
Trainer:—T. Harrison.

THE ELGIN PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.
Winner, Rs. 2,500; second, Rs. 800; third, Rs. 400.
Mr. Pine's OREGON PINE, 8-2, Townsend. 1
Mr. Pine's TARA PINE, 8-13, Harrison ... 2
Mr. Noble's CHECKMATE, 9-0, Brown ... 3
Mr. J. K. Irani's LUPINUS, 6-11, Lynch. 4
Did not run:—Billy Bawn, King's Head, Firpo, Mill Mount, Abajala, Taffy's Darling.
The Race:—As soon as the barrier rose Oregon Pine shot out in front of Belle Syme, Checkmate and Tara Pine, the order was maintained till the turn where Belle Syme shot her bolt, Oregon Pine then went away and though Tara Pine and Checkmate attempted to get on terms he won fomfortably by 1 length, 1½ lengths, 1 length.
Favourite:—Checkmate and South Star.
Tote paid:—Win, Rs. 44, place, Rs. 35-8, place, Rs. 43-8, place Rs. 29.
Time:—1 minute, 53/5 seconds.
Trainer:—T. Harrison.

HORSES STRUCK OFF.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 21.

The following are the horses struck from the races for Wednesday, 24th September:—
THE AGA SHAMSUDIN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.
Gunning, Sampier, All Silk, First Flier, Brendan, Louviers d'Oor, Timarron, Cresset, Magyar, Quarryman, and Cheeclako.
THE STEWARDS PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.
Gladiator, Red Quill, Bodenham, Sophie, Byculla, Francis, Armand, Rueful, Summer Thyme, Footman, Blue Grass, Plaxto, Silver Saint, Birthday Clothes, Hayadi.
THE CHESTER PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.
Dori, Little Trout, We Two, Miss Rollestone, Cicatrix, Birthday Clothes and Binfield Grove.
THE RIPON PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.
Santicola, Abajala, Javelin, St. Bawn, Nice Bird, Sir Balm, Athlete, Tarquin, Mount Diablo, Tommy Atkins, Golden Stream, Christmas Holiday, Oregon Pine.
THE BEDOUIN PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.
Osprey, Tammooz, Resident, Najdi, Dowlat, Royal Court, Silver Streak, Investor, Lord Roseberry, Krushan, Bhookhri, Mooltan, Carl, Fury.
THE SHOLAPUR PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.
Jawad, Kokab, Nawabzada, Tawdry, Bluegale, Excelsior, Beadmaker, Fury.

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PANDIT MALAVIYA'S INDICTMENT.

INADEQUATE OFFICIAL DEFENCE.

DEBATE IN IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(From our own Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 20.

The Hon. Pandit Malaviya's speech in debate on the introduction of the Indemnity Bill was a masterly indictment of the Punjab policy. It was a *tour de* force which completely took the Official Members aback: He attacked the Bill on numerous points, and specially because its passage would commit the Council to the declaration that the promulgation and continuance of the Martial Law in the Punjab was justified It was impossible for the Council to decide this without having the report of the Enquiry Committee before it. Previous Indemnity Bills had been passed, not by the local legislatures but by Parliament after being satisfied that the acts done were necessary and justified for restoring law and order. Here the necessity for Martial Law was challenged and until it was proved to the satisfaction of the Council, they could not sanction the Bill without surrendering their functions as legislators. He further protested against the inclusion of the period before and after the Martial Law in the Bill and the application of the Bill to the whole British India although in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, the Bill is said to apply only to acts done in the course of the Martial Law. The right of suit given to private individuals was wholly illusory.

ALLEGED EXCESSIVE USE OF FORCE.

Pundit Malaviya informed the Council of numerous allegations of excessive use of force, cruelty, inhumanity, etc. In the Jallanwalla Bagh incident firing was originally justified and was its continuance necessary till hundreds of innocent people were killed? Popular estimate was over a thousand and the actual number of persons killed there so far obtained by the Amritsar friends amounted to 330, including over forty children and youths. The Hon. Pundit Malaviya referred to hundreds of arrests, to alleged treatment of the most respectable people in the jail, many of whom were hand-cuffed in pairs for days and kept in open racquet courts. He referred also in detail to the rumours regarding individual cases of great hardships, to the crawling incident in Amritsar, to people being chained together and marched through the streets. Not even Martial Law can justify these allegations and until the Committee of Enquiry had sifted them and decided whether they were true and, if true whose was the responsibility for them, the Council could not indemnify all the officers concerned. The Bill indemnified the officers if they themselves held reasonable belief that the acts were necessary. It would be hardly possible for any one to prove after the passage of the Bill that any officer did not hold resonable belief. In the debate, which followed, no attempt by Government Members was made to challenge controver or justify most of the allegations referred to by the Hon. Pundit Malaviyal.

HON. MR. THOMPSON'S BITTER ATTACK.

The Hon. Mr. Thompson of the Punjab Government bitterly attacked Pundit but failed to answer any material point. He admitted some of his allegations and many others. He wisely refrained from referring to. A few minor allegations he referred to as gross exaggerations and attempted to whittle or explain them away Mr. Thompson's speech was in extremely bad taste and mostly taken up in personal attacks on the Hon. Pundit Malaviya. This was bitterly resented by Indians.

General Hudson in a temperate speech referred to the invidious position of the military. He mentioned incidents in Jallanwalla Bagh, bombing in Gujranwala and Crawling in Amritsar and said the military were not to blame. Mr. Hailey gave a list of outrages committed by the mob, but did not meet the main arguments of the Hon. Pundit Malaviya. The Law Member spoke at length on the historical aspect of the Bill. He cited various Indian acts, but failed to meet the Hon. Pudit Malavya's arguments that such measures were passed only when Parliament was satisfied of their necessity and justification.

Sir William Vincent replying referred to the telegram received by the Government of India from the Punjab Government asking for martial law. Indian members who spoke, apart from the Hon. Pundit Malavya did not say much on facts being a little unacquainted with them. The Hon. Pundit Malavya was not allowed to speak on the motion to publish the Bill. It is felt here that the Government has failed to contravert or justify the chief allegations against them and that even on facts stated by them they have not succeeded in sharing justification for acceding to the request of the Punjab Government for martial law and the continuation of the same after quiet was restored. The Hon. Pundit Malavya had no opportunity to reply to certain criticisms of the Government members. It is hoped that Indian members would find opportunity to do so when the Bill comes to be passed.

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Economic & Financial Review.

EXPORT DUTY ON HIDES.

(BY "KRISTODAS.")

An important piece of legislation has been placed on the legislative anvil during the current session of the Imperial Legislative Council,—the Indian Tariff Amendment Bill. Its importance is attributable not merely to the effect it will have on the hides and skins industry, but to the changed angle of vision it indicates in the adjustment of tariffs for this country. Rightly or wrongly, protection appears to have been the favourite theory with most of our Indian politicians and statesmen and they have always resented the foisting of the theories of the Manchester school of economists on India, just because those theories were in vogue in Great Britain and were supposed to be instrumental in developing the British trade and industries. Latterly in Indian politics fiscal autonomy has played a great part as it has been felt both by the commercial community and by the leading politicians, that unless the Indian people had got the power of the adjustment of the tariffs, according to the needs of the country and the times, in their hands, the reforms contemplated under the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme would be, if not entirely meaningless, at least whittled down to a large extent in their importance. Unfortunately neither the original Report nor the Reform Bill at present under consideration by the Joint Committee has given any attention to this question of questions. The industrial forces in Great Britain are too powerful to tolerate the idea of one of their best customers being given the freedom of adjusting her tariffs which may be directed in future even against the British industries. In the meanwhile the Government of India may be congratulated on imposing a duty of 15 per cent. on the exports of raw hides and skins, though with this reservation that a rebate of 10 per cent. will be given to hides and skins exported to other parts of the Empire and there tanned. This rebate owes its inception to the new ideal of an Imperial Zollverin towards which the British Government, at least the present Coalition Government, is moving. It would have been better, however, if the Government had waited for some time more before they announced their intention of giving a preferential treatment to the other parts of the British Empire, almost all of whom differentiate at present against India in some way or other. It would have been more self-respecting if tariffs in the British Empire were adjusted on the same basis in all the units constituting it. The imposition of this export duty will be welcomed by all the people just as it has been by members of the Imperial Council, but it may be hoped that instead of moving piece-meal like this the Government of India will once for all, when the Reform Bill is passed, announce investing the Government of India with the power of fiscal autonomy, which will enable a definite policy of tariffs to be settled for the future. Even if such an autonomy is granted there will not be any danger of its being abused for some years to come at least, for no radical changes are contemplated in the constitution of the central Government and as long as such changes are not introduced the Government are powerful enough to defeat any revolutionary suggestions emanating from non-official members.

Export of Hides.

If we analyse the export trade of India for raw hides from the year 1880-1881 to the last complete pre-war year 1913-1914 it will be found that there was a marked increase, both in the quantity and value of the trade in the second half of the period. The average value per cwt. also, which was only Rs. 33 in the first five years, 1880-81 to 1884-85, had risen to Rs. 68 in the five years preceding the war. The exceptional figures for particular years such as 1899-1900 and 1900-1901 are due to the fact that these were years of famine in Northern India. The great increase in exports during the three years immediately preceding the war is accounted for by the large purchase of Indian hides made by Germany and Austria and also by the United States of America. The trade also illustrates the well-known story of the loss of such trades by the United Kingdom and their capture by aliens through the short-sighted policy of men at the helm of affairs. This particular trade was captured by Germany and Austria, we shall say later on through whose short-sightedness. During the period 1879-1880 to 1883-1884 the United Kingdom took 64 per cent. in value of the total exports; the United States of America took 14.1 per cent. and Italy 10.7 per cent. In that period Germany took nothing and Austria only 4.7 per cent. Subsequently the United Kingdom's share decreased until in the five years before the war it was only 4.6 per cent. On the other hand, Germany's share increased rapidly from 1890 onwards; in the five years before the war she took 37 per cent. of total exports and Austria's share in the same period was 19.6 per cent. The Central Empires thus before the war took 56.6 per cent. of the total trade with an annual value of Rs. 3,72,25,000. The proportions taken by Italy (12.8 per cent.) and the United States of America (10.5 per cent.) were also considerably greater than the share remaining to the United Kingdom.

Export of Skins.

The development of export trade in raw skins began from about the year 1890 prior to which it was comparatively unimportant. The Indian goat skin offered a convenient raw material for the production of glace-kid. It has been calculated that India produced about one-third of the world's exportable surplus of goat skins, other important exporting countries being China, Brazil, South Africa, Argentine and Russia. A very large proportion of the trade in Indian pure goat skins was taken by the United States of America before the war, though there were appreciable exports even to France and to the United Kingdom.

Principal factor in the development of exports

The question is what was the principal factor in increasing tremendously the volume of export trade of hides and skins, which instead of being worked in the country were taken away to alien countries like Germany, Austria and the United States of America. In 1908 Mr. A. C. Chaterjea, I.C.S., made the following remarks in his "Notes on the Industries of the United Provinces":—"The local industry in leather has on the whole suffered considerably by the large demand in Europe and America for Indian hides and skins and by the competition of foreign made goods". At the same time he referred to "a notable decrease in the export of dressed hides and skins" which he considers as "another disquieting feature of the traffic." Mr. S. C. Ghose has in his "Monograph on Indian Railway Rates" pointed out how it was about the same time that the above remarks appeared in Mr. Chaterjea's note that the Indian Railways came down to the lowest figures in their Railway rates for hides for export. The North-Western Railway, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and the East Indian Railway quoted rates to Karachi, Bombay and Calcutta respectively at annas three per waggon per mile for loads of 360 maunds per waggon which equals to 1/10 pie per maund per mile, i.e., the minimum rate permitted by the Government. The most important point, it is observed, is that the low rates for export hide traffic were brought about purely owing to *competition between railways*. We shall leave Mr. Ghose to narrate the sad tale in his own words." By an arrangement between themselves they could have levelled up the rates as they did in the case of all other traffic unless it was their intention to let export hides have the advantage of the lowest rates. It is well-known that during the period that the rates came down, in 1909-1910 (principally to encourage export of hides to America) there was considerable demand for hides and skins from India in Germany, America and England and in a few other European countries and it was also known at the time that the exports from India were handicapping the local leather industry of the country. If therefore the foreign countries wanted hides and skins from India they should have paid higher rates. The meaning of this is in short that just before the war broke out the advantage was taken of this senseless competition between the Indian Railways by Germany for getting her hides from India which formed one of the principal munitions of war in her unholy struggle against the Allies. It is adduced as a reason by some of the opponents of the State management of Railways that the Company management allows free competition between different railways. The instance above given of the ruinous effects of such a free competition is sure to show how the State management of Railways alone will do away with all such abuses for the general good of the country.

Trade in tanned Hides and Skins.

The export trade in tanned hides and skins is a special feature of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, particularly the former and the adjoining Indian States. The total number of Madras tanneries is about 450 employing about 15,000 labourers, while in the Bombay Presidency there are 27 tanneries employing about 2,000 labourers, of which 16 are on the Bombay Island at Dharawi. The war had a great effect on this Industry as from against 1916 the Indian Government at the request of the War Office assumed complete control of the trade and purchased in India the whole of the available supply for export direct to the War Office. In the year 1917-1918 there were exports of 365,143 cwts. of tanned cow and buffalo hides valued at Rs. 4,90,43,379, while in the year 1913 to 1914 the quantity was 49,652 cwts. valued at Rs. 95,85,000 showing the tremendous jump the industry took during the war period. This was in contrast to the export of raw hides which suffered a great reduction during the war period owing to the absorption of much greater quantities of buffalo leather for soles of army boots and equipment of all sorts and to the irregularity of the American market which is the largest buyer of Indian buffalo hides. The impetus which was thus given to the industry of tanning by the war will it is hoped be continued by the export duty of 15 per cent.

Rise in exchange.

A Press Communique issued by the Accountant-General, Bombay, states the Secretary of State for India has raised the price of Council Drafts from 1s. 10d. to 2s. for immediate telegraphic transfers and 1s. 9 15/16d. to 1s. 11 15/16d. for deferred telegraphic transfers and Bills. Council Drafts on Tuesday the 16th September will be alloted at these rates. It is also announced that imported gold acquired by the Government will be paid for at the rate of Rs. 11/11 per sovereign, and that arrangements for the sale of telegraphic transfer on India by the Ottawa Mint for gold tendered at that mint have been stopped.

The rise to 2s. was naturally expected after the speech of the Finance Minister before the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the persistent disinclination of the Government to adopt what was considered to be an unpopular measure like the adoption of the principle of inconvertibility. It means that the export trade of India and with it the agriculturists are to be penalised just because the Government do not take the bold step of announcing even a temporary inconvertibility. It is useless to indulge in any protests now till the report of the Currency Committee is published. We may take it perhaps that this latest rise will be adopted by the Currency Committee as a permanent fixture, so far as permanency goes in the world of finance and currency.

World's Gold Production.

India wants gold and must be supplied it, but those who talk glibly of the whole of the favourable balance of trade being made up by imports of gold overlook the fact that production of Gold during 1918 was the lowest on record for the past 13 years as is seen by the following table given in the Bankers, Insurance Managers' and Agents' Magazine for August 1919:—

Year.	Value of Output. £
1905	77,862,501
1906	83,446,712
1907	85,617,571
1908	91,225,402
1909	94,325,938
1910	93,367,596
1911	95,544,546
1912	97,599,256
1913	95,199,498
1914	93,760,617
1915	97,985,185
1916	96,090,535
1917	88,073,128

The conditions brought about by the war had a most serious influence on the gold mining industry, and working costs increased enormously while the value of gold itself remained stationary. Imperial, Colonial and Foreign Governments have been approached by gold producers with the object of obtaining some alleviation either by way of increased price for gold or the opportunity to sell in free markets. It was this agitation which led to the recent concession given to the South African mines. Even at increased prices the western countries are very much afraid of opening the doors of this country to the import of gold as they fear that she will take away a huge amount in proportion to the total production.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool Sept 19th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months	To-day's price.
Sept	Not quoted.
Oct	19.12
Nov	19 08
Dec	19.08
Jan	19.10
Feb	Not quoted.
Mar	19.01
April	Not quoted.
May	18 87
June	Not quoted.
July	Do

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Sept 18th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	18,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	Nil
,, ,, to Continent	7,000
Futures at New York Oct.	29.87
,, ,, Jan.	30 14
,, ,, March	30.23
Spot Cotton at New York	30.40
,, Orleans	30.00
Future at New Orleans Oct.	29 96
,, Jan.	29.92
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	18½
Demand Bills	4.15.50
Silver Commercial Bars	113½

MONEY MARKET.

London, Sept. 18th.

Bonds 3%	60 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	61 3/4
,, 6 months hence	61
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 3/4
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4 1/4
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/8
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	4 3/4
Interest day to day loans	3 1/4
,, 7 days market loans	3 1/4
Consols 2½ %	50½
Rupee Paper 3½ %	67
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	62½
Government Securities 3%	53½
Ex. On London at Paris France	36.75

SHARES:

Chartered Bank	£80
Hongkong Bank	£113

WAR LOANS

London, July 18th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£86½
4½ % 1925—1945	£86½
5 % New	£94 13/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Sept. 18th.

WHEAT:

Rozario Santa Fe—62 lbs	59
Barletta Russo—62 lbs	59
Australian Quoted	61

SEEDS:

Rapeseed, Feroszepore usual Bold Sept-Oct. London Nominal	£44
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Nominal	£42
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Sept-Oct. Quoted	£43
Tone of Linseed:—Neglected.	
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plate) Sept.-Oct. Sellers	£35
Cotton seed Bombay (sound delivered per ton)	
Dec.-Jan Paid	£20½
Toria Rapeseed July-Aug. London Value	£45

METALS:

English best Selected Copper	£109
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£101½
Copper Brazlers	£147
Yellow Metals	14½
Hard Spelter	44½

JAVA SUGAR:

Fine White Java C.& F. Calcutta Sept.-Nov. Sellers	51
Do do Bombay Sept.-Nov. Sellers.	51/5
Do do Karachi Sept-Nov. Sellers.	51/6½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Nov-Dec Value	2/6½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Sept.	2/3½

Tone:—Steady.

CLEANING AND LAUNDRY WORK IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.

HAMAM STREET, FORT BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MARKET.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Sept. 20th 6-0 p m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	65 0 0	....
,, ,, Cawnpore 70-30	64 0 0	....
,, Karachi Bangla	64 0 0	....
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	13 8 0	....
,, Cawnpore	13 4 0	....
,, Yellow Cawnpore	14 0 0	....
Linseed, Brown Bold	15 8 0	....
,, Thin	15 4 0	....
Teaseed. White 85-15	100 0 0	....
,, Gajar 75-25	94 0 0	....
,, Gajar 50-50	90 0 0	....
,, Black	80 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White	16 8 0	17 8 0
Groundnuts	95 0 0	....
Mowraseed	9 4 0	....
Barley	40 0 0	....
Castorseed	53 0 0	....
Forward.	Rs. as. p.	
Wheat April-May	7 9 0	
Linseed May	13 10 0	

BOMBAY CHINA AND YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 20th.

	Rate per lb. Rs. a. p
Davids No. 10	1 0 12
Shapurji No. 10½	1 0 0
Curimbhai No. 12½	1 0 8
Light Houses No. 6½	0 12 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 20th.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	2 0 1/4
Bank Demand	2 0 5/16
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s.	2 1 1/4
Fcs. Demand	303½
American Dollars	241
Hongkong ,,	204½
Shanghai	301½
Japan	118
Singapore	117

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, Sept. 20.

BULLION

Bar Gold Rs. 25/14.

EXCHANGE.

T T on London 1/11 31/32.
D D on London 2/0 1/32.
D D on France Nominal
Credit 3 Msd/a Nominal
T T on Japan 118.
60 D/st Japan 112.
D D on Hongkong Nominal.
D D on Shanghai Nominal.
D D on Singapore Nominal.
D D on New York Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan 95.
5½ per cent War Loan due 1920-22 100.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 82.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 92.
3½ per cent Paper 68.
4 per cent Port Trust long dated 78.
4½ per cent Port Trust long dated 86.
4 per cent Municipal long dated 77.
4 per cent Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent City Improvement Trust long dated 77.
5 per cent Municipal Tansa 92.
5 per cent Municipal Sanitary 91/8.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The local market was closed.

PIECE-GOODS.

Bombay, Sept. 20

There is little activity in the Cloth Market and the tone is quiet. There are some needy sellers who are anxious to part with their holdings at sacrifices, but buyers are holding aloof at the moment in the hope of getting in at better rates later on. Big merchants are sitting tight and watching the developments. The points they take into consideration are (1) the excellent monsoon throughout India, which will create inquiry from the consuming centres; (2) the depleted stocks everywhere, which will have to be replenished sooner or later; (3) the strong position of the Manchester Cloth Market, that will check forward business and thereby curtail the supplies; (4) the ris ein the price of American cloth; and (5) the desparity between prices ruling here and those in Manchester.

Buyers, on the other hand, give the following factors in support of their contention that the present basis of values should undergo a substantial reduction:—(a) The rise in the rate of exchange to over 2 shillings and the uncertainty regarding the future; (b) the impoverished buying capacity of consumers; (c) the recent purchases of dealers having double advantage of lower rates and favourable exchange, which will enable them to sell at cheaper prices; (d) the cry heard everywhere that prices of cloth should be cheaper, now that the war is over; (e) heavy stocks of some styles which the merchants are willing to get rid of and which, when sold at lower rates, will affect other style; (f) although the monsoon has been favourable, the cultivators will not receive the proceeds of their crop so soon to enable them to purchase cloth now; (g) it cannot be said with certainty that the strength of the Manchester Market will be sustained; (h) stocks in Manchester and Bombay are lying unsold; (i) goods are frequently being sent from up-country markets for sale here, which have a depressing effect; and (j) the competition between merchants which tends to cut down prices.

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CALCUTTA.

TELEGRAMS "KALPATARU" CALCUTTA.
BOMBAY AGENTS:—
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TarachandBuilding, Bhaeswar Road,
BOMBAY.

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ARMOURED & SUCTION
HOSES
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TUBES
MANILA, COTTON & WIRE
ROPES
From the Smallest Size.
ALL BRITISH
HATIM ATTARI & Co.,
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COLOURS AND CHEMICALS FOR Jute, Coir, Wool, Silk, Leather, Cotton, and other Industries.
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66, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY
Also at Paris, London, Alexandria, Manchester,
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Telegram: "CHEMICOLOR" Bombay.

The Antiseptic Throat Paint
(Gargle and Nasal Douche)
is a tried remedy for Prophylaxis (prevention) and treatment of Influenza, Sore Throat and Specific Fever.
Sold by:—
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DORABJEE & Co., POONA.

Pay no more than the Right Price.
We stock only the BEST
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PREVENTIVE & CURATIVE
NASAL INHALERS
for constant inhalation. This simple appliance fits into the nostrils, and is plugged with an insertion of cotton wool, soaked with a few minims of the volatile inhalant. The Inhalant has a pleasant and soothing effect on the nose and throat and is not injurious to the membrane
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TABLETS for controlling and Curing INFLUENZA. Strongly recommended by the Doctors. Thousands of certificates given. Please apply
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RECORD SYRINGES, 1 C.C., 2 C.C., 5 C.C., 10 C.C. and 20 C.C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts, capacity as above. All GLASS SYRINGES, French Model, in two parts, capacity as above. BROKEN SYRINGES exchanged for ½ prices. All kinds of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Laboratory Appliances, viz., Glass Slides, TEST TUBES, AMPOULES, bottle shape, in all capacity. All Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds of Drugs supplied. Prices below market rates. Trial Orders solicited.
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RAZORS GROUND & SET
Bright and Keen as New, As 8 each. New Handles fitted Re. 1 each. WILKINSON'S RAZORS Rs. 7 each. BUTLER'S "KEEN" BRAND RAZORS Rs. 6 each. Sheffield made hard-tempered steel razors ½ hollow-ground Rs. 3 each. Full Hollow-ground, Rs. 5-8-0 each, all Post Free. HAIR CLIPPERS, sharpened, Toilet Re.1-4. Horse Rs. 2-8-0 each. Scissors cleaned and reset. MATHEWS & Co., 86 Medows Street, (Opp. Tarapore-wala) Bombay.

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THE MOST UP-TO-DATE NERVE TONIC FOR ALL KINDS OF DEBILITY. NERVE BREAK DOWN AND EXHAUSTION.
4 oz Phial Rs. 1 Per Pound Rs. 3-6 TO BE HAD AT ALL CHEMISTS
THE INDIAN CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS
HOGLAND ROAD CALCUTTA TELE: ZARZINA CALCUTTA

BOMBAY, CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24.
General Meeting of the Members of the Bombay Branch of the Indian Home Rule League at 735, Girgaon Road, at 9-30 p.m.

POONA LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL CLUB.

The above Club will meet in the John Small Memorial Hall, Budhwar Peth, on Wednesday, the 24th instant, at 6 p.m.

Mr M. B. Pithawalla will read a paper on "Joyce Kilmer—An American Port—Victim to the Great European War."

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday, the 24th instant, at 6-15 p.m., (S. T.), An address on "Some Theories of Magic and Religion in Fraser's Golden Bough," will be delivered by Mr. Jalbhoy Dorabjee Bharda.

DASTUR DR. JAMASPJI JAMASP ASANA.

A meeting of the Parsis will be held today, at 6-30 p.m., in the Anjuman's Fire Temple, at Dhobie Talao, under the auspices of the Society for the Promotion of Faith in the Parsi Religion, to celebrate the anniversary of one of their great Dasturs, Dastur Dr. Jamaspji Jamasp Ashana, when Mr. S. H. Jhabvala will deliver a lecture and Dr. J. J. Modi will preside.

JAIN STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

It has been arranged by the Committee of the above Association, to hold competition for Elocution. The following rules are fixed and the candidates are requested to send their written applications to the Hon. Secretaries at Pydhonie, Bombay, on or before the 30th September, 1919:—

(1) Competition is only open to the student members of the Association and the Jain students.
(2) Competition will be in English language.
(3) Competitors are to choose their own passages for recitation.
(4) Candidates shall not be allowed to speak for more than ten minutes.
(5) Competitors shall have to submit a copy of their chosen passages beforehand.
(6) The competition shall be held on Sunday, the 12th October, 1919.
(7) Prizes of Rs. 15 and Rs. 10 will be given to first two competitors in Colleges and that of Rs. 15 and Rs. 10 to first two candidates in high school students and members.

BOMBAY MINING DEVELOPING SYNDICATE

A correspondent writes:—

A Joint Stock Company for working collieries and other mines is shortly to be registered under the style of Bombay Mining Developing Syndicate. The necessary license to register the Company has been obtained from the Government of India.

The capital is Rs. 20,00,000 (twenty lakhs) divided into 80,000 shares of Rs. 25 each, payable as Rs. 5 on application, Rs. 5 on allotment and remaining Rs. 15 by three calls at an interval of not less than 3 months.

Messrs. L. Chhotalal & Co., of 121, Medows Street, are the promoters of the Company.

Among others, the following gentlemen have consented to join the board of directors.

Mr. Vishvanath P. Vaidya, J.P., B.A. Bar.-at-Law.

Mr. Kastoorbhai M. Nagerseth, of Messrs. M. Nagerseth & Sons.

Mr. Veljee Lakhamsee of Messrs Napoo Nansey Co.

Mr. Phirozsa S. Mehenti of Messrs. P. S. Mehenti & Co.

Mr. Lalbhai Tricumlal of Bechardas Manchand's firm.

Mr. C. A. Chovhan, of Bombay Coal Trading Co.

WILFUL DISOBEDIENCE TO LAWFUL COMMAND.

SHIP'S SCULLION GETS 14 DAYS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Mr. William H. Sweny, Captain of S. S. Bremen, which is at present lying in the Bombay Docks, obtained an immediate summons against Francis McCarthy, a young English sailor, employed as a scullion on the same vessel, on charges of wilful disobedience to lawful command and neglect of duty.

The complainant deposed that the accused was always found lazy and was scarcely doing his duty on board the ship. He was dirty too. On the 11th instant he was instructed to report himself on the bridge at 5 a.m., but through negligence he failed to do it. He was logged accordingly and was informed that prosecution would follow.

The Chief Steward of the ship corroborated the Captain's evidence and added that the accused once threatened him, saying he (accused) would finish him (witness), with a bit or two, if he could meet him on the shore.

Questioned by the Court, the witness said, he noticed on two or three occasions, the accused returned drunk from ashore.

Accused: It is quite wrong. I am too young to be drunk.

Charles Victor Smith, chief cook, said, the accused was working under him. His duty it was to light the hearth and to cleanse the kitchen utensils, and he was supposed to be neat and clean in the galley. But the accused was found conversant to none of them. He never liked to work. Witness further said that he had a lot of trouble in getting the accused up in the morning. He once refused to light the hearth.

Accused: Why should the others be lying in the bed, and I should be working?

The accused stated that he could not be clean in the galley as he had no clothes with him.

Captain: He gets £14-6-0 a month, and some money was given him in Sydney.

His Worship convicted the accused on the evidence and sentenced him to 14 days' rigorous imprisonment.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, September 20.

The market for jute shares was slightly easier to-day all round. Coals were not in much inquiry. In miscellaneous section, there was nothing of special interest to report. The following were closing quotations:

Coal:—Burrakpur 50/12; Caledonian 11/12.

Jute:—Auckland 490; Behar 3/8 prem.; Benjamin 1/8 prem.; Birla 2/12 prem.; Hooghly 1423; Howrah 53; Kamarhatty 1,003; Kankinarrah 785; Naihati 915; Reliance 55; Standard 725.

Miscellaneous:—Acme Oil 10; Anglo-Oriental Navigation 14/4; Alpha Insurance 1/14; British Ceylon Corporation 24; Behar Oil 27-4; Britannia Engineering 15/4; Central Provinces Portland Cement 14/6; Frank Ross (Calcutta) 1/8; Dume Pipe 17/4; Indian Motor Engineering 11; Kumardhubi Engineering (old) 55; Orissa Cement 19/4; Premier Oil 19/12; Rajshai 2; Tannery 1/8; Sphere Insurance 1/12; The Industrial Bank 69 prem.; Russa Engineering (old) 337 sd.; and (new 303 s.d.

Government paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 67/4 to 67/10 and small lots were done at Rs. 67/12 to 67/14.

ALLEGED WILFUL TRESPASS ON BOARD A STEAMER.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

At the Esplanade Police Court Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Third Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which Inspector Shaw charged one Philip Xavier D'Souza an employee of the newly-founded Asiatic Seamen's Union, with wilful trespass on board the City of Cairo, a City Line vessel and with attempting to engage crew on the same vessel in contravention of Section 19 of the Merchants' Shipping Act.

The details of the previous hearings have already been reported.

Rao Saheb Raghunath Rao, conducted the prosecution while Mr. Godinho, pleader, defended the accused.

Mr. J. E. P. Curry, the Shipping Master in Bombay said that the shipping broker got 7½ per cent. commission on each man supplied to the Company. The broker was responsible for deserters.

Mr. Godinho then appealed to the court to say from his experience how many Goanese sailors were upto now put before the Court for desertion.

Court: None up to now.

Cross-examined by Mr. Godinho Mr. Curry said he had the power to grant licenses to Shipping Brokers. The shipping brokers had their office in the Government shipping office, and the Government knew about it. The brokers were not paying any rent for that. Witness admitted that he and the shipping broker had complained to the police about the newly founded Asiatic Seamen's Union. But the latter did not take any step against it. He did not remember if he had asked the police to hand-cuff the accused after his arrest. He admitted that according to Section 19 of the Act any bona fide officer of the Company had power to engage the crew on board the ship. But the chief steward had no authority to engage any member of the crew. The Chief Steward was not a bona fide officer. but he admitted that the Steward was a servant of the Company. Witness had no right to interfere with anybody on board the ship. It was the master's duty. He knew that the accused had gone on board the City of Cario with some men of the Union who had been there to offer themselves for employment. He admitted having received complaints that those Seamen (Goanese saloon crew) were subjected to some sorts of hardship by the shipping broker and his runners who used to ill-treat them on knowing that they belonged to the Asiatic Seamen's Union. He said the brokers' runners were paid by them and they had no right to interfere with any man attending the shipping officer. He suspected the accused to have instigated the crew of the City of Cairo to desert. But he had no evidence to prove it.

SHIPPING BROKER'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Phirozshaw Merwanji Chichgar, a licensed shipping broker stated that he was present on board the City of Cairo on the 5th instant. He saw the accused there. He saw some men were willing to sign the Articles but some were not willing and the accused was speaking to all the men there He then complained to the Captain about it. Captain asked the accused to leave the ship but he would not. The Shipping Master then sent for the police. Accused had left the ship before the police man arrived.

Cross-examined by Mr. Godinho, the witness admitted that the Chief Steward was a bona fide servant of the Company. He did not know if there was any law preventing the chief steward from ordering for the supply of crew. He further admitted that ever since the enactment of the Merchants' Shipping Act in Bombay, the members of his family were exclusively supplying crew to the shipping office.

Court: Then you are the lord of the labour market in Bombay so far as the saloon crews were concerned.

The witness, continuing admitted that his only complaint against the accused was that he was talking with the crew but he did not know what he (accused) was talking.

Mr. Godinho at this stogt read some correspondence between the Shipping Master the Shipping Broker and the Union, in the course of which it was expressed that the members of the Union were not reluctant to pay 7½ per cent. commission to the Shipping Broker. What they complained of was that there would be no middlemen such as the brokers' runners. Mr. Godinho pointed out that the authorities employed only those men who were recommended by the runners.

Sub-Inspector Shukker Vithal deposed that the accused after his arrest made statement that he had gone on board the vessel on an invitation from the head butler of the ship. He called the head butler but he (butler) denied having called the accused on board.

Mr. Godinho, asked by the Court declined to call any witness for defence as he said it was accurately proved that the accused went on board the ship on an invitation from the head butler.

Rao Saheb Raghunath Rao addressing the Court then said that the accused was charged with an offence under Section 111 of the Bombay City Police, the wording of which showed that whoever, without any satisfactory excuse entered or remained in a dwelling house or premises or upon a boat or vessel, was liable to be punished under that Section. So far as the clause "unsatisfactory excuse" was concerned there was the evidence of head butler, in the accused's favour. But as for the clause "to remain in or upon a house or a vessel etc," there was evidence that the accused did not leave the ship despite the Captain's persistent orders. He argued that under such circumstances the accused could be held guilty under Section 111.

"NO OFFENCE COMMITTED."

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be acquitted and observed that in his opinion no offence was committed by the accused as there was distinct evidence to show that the accused went on board the ship on an invitation from the head butler who had written him a note to supply some men for the saloon crew.

THE PATRIOT-SAINT.

MR. GANDHI'S GOLDEN JUBILEE DAY.

CELEBRATION IN BOMBAY.

Yesterday, the Bhagini Samaj of Bombay, celebrated the fifty-first birthday of Mr. M. K. Gandhi, at the Vanita Vishram Hall, Mrs. Jaiji J. Petit presiding. There was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen from all communities in Bombay. The proceedings began with music. The soul-stirring song of "Bharat Hamara Desh Hai" was sung by Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale. The Secretary of the Samaj read several messages of sympathy with the object of the meeting and announced several donations to the purse to be presented to Mr. Gandhi, from various parts of the country.

Mrs. Jaiji Jehangir Petit, during the course of her speech, said that they had assembled there to celebrate the fifty-first birthday, i.e., the golden jubilee day of the famous patriot, Mr. Gandhi. She said that those men or women, who would meet him on any occasion for any purpose would know him better than by reading books of his biography or by hearing any lectures on him. The Bhagini Samaj of Bombay celebrated his birthday every year, because on such occasion, it was possible to think over his life and take account what he had to teach. Mr. Gandhi, she said, was a great link between the poor and the rich, the small and the great, the illiterate and the literate, between those of advanced views and of conservative ones, as well as between different communities. Such a link uniting one another led on a divine path the country and humanity.

HIS INCALCULABLE SERVICES.

Proceeding further, she said that it was not possible to calculate what he had done for his country and specially for women. It was seldom possible to return such great obligation, but if they moulded their life assimilating, his ideals, and if they devoted themselves to the service of the country according to their mite, it would be that they understood some ideals of his life. Their country was in a miserable condition, and in the attempt to elevate her from that position, if every man and woman would help him, it was but certain that there would be a great change in the condition of their country.

It was not possible, she said, to gain any insight into the condition of India by observing the state of cities like Bombay and it was quite misleading to get an idea of the condition of village people by observing the state of people living in cities. If the women, who, by living in cities got more independence and other advantages, attempted to reform the condition of women living in villages, then only it could be said that they understood and assimilated the ideals of Mr. Gandhi. There were innumerable ways for women to render some sort of useful service in Bombay. They could impart knowledge to those of their sisters, who knew less than they. They could also help those who had not sufficient means to obtain education. And if they were not able to render such kind of help themselves they could give pecuniary help to those who wanted to do such work.

Concluding, she said they would express their real feeling of love and respect far Mr. Gandhi, by following in his foot-steps. Last year, Gandhiji was critically ill. God spared him for them and they were all thankful to Him for that. That day Gandhiji completed his fiftieth year and they wished him long life and prayed to God that he might continue to do work for the salvation of the country.

Lady Laxmibai Jagmohandas gave a short sketch of Mr. Gandhi's career during the course of which, she alluded to the brilliant success of the Satyagraha doctrine in South Africa. She convincingly demonstrated how he stuck firm to his pledge in face of sufferings, including that of imprisonment, and gave a vivid picture of the saintly life he lived.

A resolution authorising the president, to send a message to Mr. Gandhi, greeting him and wishing him long life and the realisation of his ideals, was unanimously passed.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE PURSE FUND

The president, at the close of the proceedings, declared that the local and up-country donations towards the purse fund, amounted to Rs. 23,000.

The Secretary of the fund announced that the fund would remain open upto 2nd October, and that those who desired to remit any contributions, might send them to him, c/o the Servants of India Society.

M. K. GANDHI.

THE ASCETIC OF GUJARAT.

The following is a translation by the author, Mr. Nanalal D. Kavi, of his Gujerati poem read at the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of Mr. Gandhi at the Vanita Vishram Hall yesterday:—

Let fifty lamp-wreaths be lit in temples,
Let fifty Artis be performed,
Let fifty temple bells ring out:
To-day is the festival, of fifty years.

And who he is—such a one?
Like one who goes hungry for humanity,
Like one who goes thirsty for all,
Like one who hold a perpetual fast:
Who is he—such a one?
Revered of the people, adored by all?
Like a natural brother unto Sudama?

Life is not for the like of him,
Rejoice, ring out the joy-bells,
To-day is the jubilee of fifty years.
What? is he a straw-man?
Thinner than a straw, more slender even than a line,
He is a ray of the Great Sun;
Unshaken and unchanging,
Entire and incommensurable.
He is the ascetic
Of the high banks of the Sabhramati:
Of the rich mansions of Rajnagar
He is an all-forsaking Yogindra.
He is of the world, and a Saint;
Being a householder, he practises renunciation.
Always inviting miseries,
He is a little younger brother
To Jesus, one of the great Yogindra's of Asia.
A flame at knowledge of grief of others,
He is a descendent of the great Vaishnavas;
As if a Narsinh Mehta of the City of Wealth.
In his heart blazeth up a conflagration,
His eyes are aglow like live embers,
On his face sit shades of sorrow;
The creeper of his body is scorched searingly
By burning love for his country.
Loving towards his opponents,
Preacher of 'Truth even unto the crafty',
Follower of 'Resist not the evil',
Practiser of 'Soul is victorious over body',
He is a Darvesh of this pain-seething World.
Once upon a time the flourish of his kettle-drum ordered,
And an army of four thousand injury-equipped,
Of unarmed men, women and children,
Set out to the invasion of the Transvaal.
A wonder-stricken world beheld
That march of the four thousand aggrieved,
Unparalleled in world's history.
At the head was he, the generalissimo.
A lion bears no arms,
Nor did he bear any, the man-lion.
And years rolled by thereafter:
The high shades of night and day rose and set.
In the last world-war, unprecedented in history,
The final tidal wave rose
Of the great conceit-sauntering German nation,
Like the cloud-series of Pralaya.
The four quarters (of the globe) began to tremble,
The earth began to quake,
The vulture-like airships
Began flying athwart the atmosphere,
With tremendous roars of frightful cannonade
The dome of heavens resounded.
With anxiety-bewildered eyes all were looking
At what happened and what would happen.
Not witnessed by the world,
Not known to the earth,
Not recorded in the story of man,
Not imagined in poems of humanity,
A stupendous Mahabharat commenced
Of all the great nations of the globe,
The last outburst of the flare of volcano
Was a blaze in the world-battlefields of Europe.
Then arrived a message of the Emperor.
And the Viceroy and the Governor-General
Invited a great national war conference
Of kings and princes, and the great amongst men.
In the most ancient capital of empires
Assembled once again
The great assemblage for war deliberations.
Then broke he, his great vows,
In dire critical moments of the Empire,
That ascetic, the champion of no-arms.
Has proclaimed the war-cry of arming,
Has blown the mighty-toned war-conch.
The world-teacher Krishnachandra, too,
oh great souled!
For once did take up arms in Kurukshetra,
For once did break his vow of no arms,
In that great War Council of Hastinapura,
How resplendent did look that ascetic?
Like Prince Dhruva at the Court of Vishnu,
Like Sudama amidst lion-thrones of the City of the Yadus.
A Brahmin Seer in investigating rules of life.
A valiant Kshatriya hero in battleplay,
A wise great Vaishya in determining policy,
A through-going Shudra in service of man;
All the Varnas are well concentered in him.
He turneth sand-atoms into diamonds,
He unfolds gods out of stones.
He transforms slabs into Ahalyas,
He shapes sinners into saints,
He creates all-sacrificers of the arrogant;
The asylum and saviour of the afflicted;
The heart's solace of the anguished,
The ambrosial herb to the soul of the wounded;
He is a Dhanvantari unto the unhealthy.
Amidst changing shadow-circlings of clouds,
He is the unchangeless elemdat;
He is the world of eternal truth
Spoken in history;
The supreme teaching of ancientry;
Newest of the new,
He is the oldest of the old.
Truth is his motto,
Asceticism is his armour,
His banner is of Brahmacharya, his saints' bowl,
Inexhaustible waters of forgiveness are in,
His skin is of forbearance.
An heir to the Yoga of the eternal Yogi family,
Above storm-winds of passions,
The great living teacher of Bharata,
He is the ascetic of Gujarat,
The Great-souled Mohandas Gandhi.
Life is not for the like of him
Learning is not for the neglectful of learning,
Riches are not for the regardless of riches,
Life is not for the reckless of life.
Rejoice, oh rejoice, men and women!
To-day is the festival of fifty years.
And Yogindra! Pause.
Open thy magnificent treasures of soul,
Brimful, and examine them.
Pierce the endless sky-curtains,
Go beyond, and look behind them.
In pain, in sin, even in darkness,
Dwelleth and shines the God-ray.
In thy heart are fires of sacrificial altar.
Not those fires, oh Guru!
But kindle their light
In soul-lamp of every man.
There can't be, oh Sadhu! obstinate persistence even in truth.
It is but a transfiguration of Hath Yoga,
And not a high road of Raj Yoga
Not man's, but God's will worketh
Even in propagation of truth.
It is man's to put forth Purusharthas,
It is god's to fulfil them.
Even in Purusharthas man has to bow to God's will.
—And whether the forgetful of history remember or forget.
This yoga was still practised by God-centred Mansur,
By Jesus the Christ, a great Yogindra,
By the see-faring Pilgrim Fathers of the Mayflower,
By the sun-fire-worshipping Zoroastrians, welcomed in India,
By countless devotees of true religion—
Instead of flames in eyes, oh saintly one!
And shades of sadness on the face,
Install moonlight in the pupil-urn
And nectar-moon on the face-circle.
Rain God's light in God's universe.
Even while practising penance, oh ascetic!
Why shouldst thou wear an emaciated body?
Oh you all-sacrificing supreme Vaishnava!
Rejoice in the joy of thy all-sacrifice.
Beware lest mighty forestfires of thy penance
Wither up thy soul-creeper.
In seven-coloured variagations of the world
Transfix thy gaze on the one white ray.
In thy hearth-like burning soul
Light up the divine cheer.
Let ecstacy surge in thy heart,
Let smile-curls play on thy moon-face.
Even whilst thou roamest bearing the world's Cross
Do the world-pilgrimage with a gladsome face.
Even while practising dreadful Karma Yoga:
Inspire consciousness of cheer,
Arouse Joy-waves of festivity
Ever there is God in God's universe,
And ever writes that God-finger
World's all histories, good and bad.
Enjoy, and make others always enjoy
Divine cheer in this good-bad world.
Have patience, oh you saintly one!
Individuals as well as nations.
All have to gather fruition of their deeds.
Is the penance epoch over
Of India, or of the Indians?
Ere the penance period be over,
How will dawn heavenly mornings
For you, for us, or for any one?
Mighty Karma accumulations of long history
Have they been burnt to ashes?
And behold, ye nations! this penance epochs
Of the great Indian people,
And distill teachings thereof.
How many have commenced that penance,
Dire, as thou hast done?
By such expiations of a few,
When and how many will be destroyed.
The historic Karma-heaps of the nation?
Thou administereth penance to the people,
Ordaineth fasting for them;
That is the truest rite:
Self-disciplineeet the nation's soul.
Discipline wonderfully develops the soul-power
Lead on to the summit of the Mount Sinai
Admonish repentance for the deeds,
Commence the festival of the nation's penitence.
A prophet's message will be obtained,
Light divine will descend,
Supreme Godly bliss will pour.
The Universe will be overwhelmed
With flood of that supreme divine bliss.
And who is she by his side?
That female ascetic, resilent like musk?
The saintly consort of a saintly husband,
The noblest among wives,
She is the ideal Gujaratan in the world:
The prototype of her soul's master,
The supreme adornment of her loved one,
The splendour, the effulgence, the halo
Of the lord of her life.
She is the hermit of the penance-forest,
above fear, above dread, above doubt.
In light and shade of pleasure and pain,
In glens and glades of chequered life:
In desert regions of this and other lands,
Like body unto soul,
Like shadow unto body,
Ever accompanies (him) that weal-worker of the homestead.
As if she were an incarnation
Of some Kshatriya heroine of Sparta or of Chitod
She is a Brahmacharini though in wedlock
She is of the world and a great Yogini;
She is the Gumial of the province;
She symbolizes the best womanhood of Gujarat,
She is the mother of the hermitage,
She is the Jogan of the City,
She is an inspiration of the nation
Ornament of world's noble wives,
She is our peerless Gujaratan,
The saintly Kasturbai Gandhi.
Oh desireless Karma Yogini!
Oh Sadhu living in ecstacy of Gita!
Oh great-souled in the family of man!
Unarmed thou wouldst fain play
The world's Mahabharat;
You, the Soul advocate, would fain
Conquer the body-advocates: is it not?
Oh you comrade of Shri Krishna!
Oh you who hail from the city of Sudama
You wish, is it not, to verify
Those time-old truths.
All know that all-proved fact
That the soul is separate from
And transcends the body.
All soul-believers declare their blessing that
Victory-victory unto thee.
Unto thee, the spirit-worshipper,
In the assemblage of matter-worshippers:
Victory-victory unto thee,
Unto thee, the strong in soul-strength
Amidst populace strong in body-strength
All know it, but the atheists,
That body is mortal,
That soul is immortal.
And the soul-forces preached in you, oh Mahatman!
Are equally immortal in soul-world.
A festival of fifty years!
Half a hundred years have gone by
Since that celestial juncture at thy birth,
Meliorating all, working weal of the people.
It is not for the like of him,
Such a length of life.
Jesus has not lived it:
Shanker hath not enjoyed it.
For such fire-images of grand truths,
Burning at both the ends, top and toe,
Long life-periods are not destined.
Rejoice, therefore rejoice, ye people!
To-day is the festival of fifty years.
Let fifty Swastikas be floor-marked in temples.
Let fifty lamp-wreaths be lit,
Let fifty flowerwreaths be woven,
Let fifty "Artis" be ordained,
Let fifty temple bells ring out,
To-day in the hermitage, oh ye people of the world!
Is the hermit's festival, the hermit's festival.

YADUS

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

HINDU GYM. DEFEAT PARSI GYM.

SPLENDID INNINGS BY TELANG.

The Parsi Gymkhana were represented yesterday by one of the strongest sides that they have ever put into the field, and yet the defeat which they sustained at the hands of the Hindu Gymkhana, yesterday, was one of the severest they have ever experienced. On a wicket, on which a strong batting side like the one they have had out yesterday, should not have made less than a couple of hundreds at least, they were disposed of for a poor 61, and next had over 200 knocked up against some of the finest bowlers their side possesses. Going into bat, first, the Parsi Gymkhana had no less than 5 wickets down, without a single run having been scored, and the whole venture realised only a paltry 61 and the figures would have been still poorer, but for some wagging of the "tail". It was one of the sorriest displays of batting seen for a long time in Bombay, and that the wicket had absolutely nothing to do with their collapse was subsequently amply shown by the ease and confidence with which the visitors scored, when it was their turn to have a knock on the wicket. Shivram bowled splendidly, keeping an irreproachable length, but this hardly excuses the sorry figure which the home side cut yesterday.

TELANG'S CAPITAL INNINGS.

The Hindu Gymkhana deserve the greatest credit for the total of 205 for 8 wickets, which they hit up against a side which included three Quadrangular bowlers. More than half their side's total was no doubt due to a single individual, but though the seven others of their mates who batted yesterday, did not do anything particularly remarkable, four of them managed to get into double figures and nearly everyone of them seemed to be quite at ease with the home team's attack. D. K. Telang, who played a capital and unconquered innings of 110 had of course the chief share in the fine victory which the Hindu Gymkhana gained over the home team yesterday. The fact that opposed to him were bowlers, all of whom with one exception have at one time or another participated in Quadrangular cricket, invested his effort with special merit, and the superb confidence with which he met all that attack was really praiseworthy. He made a number of pretty strokes, eleven of which reached the boundary and he particularly placed to leg in fine style. He richly deserved the loud cheering with which he was received on his return to the tent.

SHIVRAM'S FINE PERFORMANCE.

Shivram's achievement with the ball was no less meritorious than his colleague's with the bat. He was in fine bowling in fine form all this season but his efforts yesterday was the more praiseworthy in view of the fact that it was achieved against a strong batting side and for a wicket, which gave the bowlers no assistance whatever. His 6 wickets for 34 runs, was indeed a very remarkable performance under those circumstances. Wagle bowled well for the Parsi Gymkhana, coming off with an analysis of 3 wickets for 9 runs apiece. The scores:—

PARSI GYMKHANA.

	Runs.
B Sanjana, c Swami, b Shivram	9
A. H. Wadia, c Shivram, b Wagle	0
M. J. Divecha, b Shivram	0
S. M. Chothia, c Swami, b Shivram	0
H. J. Vajifdar, b Shivram	0
D. E. Elavia, run out	19
M. R. Reporter, c Vithal, b Shivram	12
S. H. Mehta, c Dalvi, b Shivram	12
Dr. M. E. Patel (Capt.), c Swami, b Wagle	0
M. S. Antia, not out	10
P. Daruwala, b Wagle	3
Extras	5
Total	61

HINDU GYMKHANA.

	Runs.
S. K. Divekar, b Chothia	20
D. K. Telang, not out	110
Dalvi, c Reporter, b Chothia	4
P. Vithal, c Wadia, b Daruwala	16
K. Swami, c Vajifdar, b Daruwala	3
D. Ganpat, L.B.W. b Elavia	10
B. Shivram, b Elavia	2
Wagle, b Elavia	0
Parekh, c Mehta, b Sanjana	10
Tipnis and Mehta, did not bat	
Extras	21
Total (for 8 wickets)	205

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Parsi Gymkhana Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Shivram	13	3	34	6
Wagle	12	6	22	3

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Hindu Gymkhana Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Vajifdar	15	1	49	0
Elavia	11	2	27	3
Daruwala	12	0	43	2
Sanjana	12	3	27	1
Chothia	8	0	36	2
Parvi	1	0	5	0

A NEW INSURANCE COMPANY.

A correspondent writes:—A new Insurance Company is about to be floated under the name of the Bombay City Insurance Co., by Messrs. Yusoof I. A. Lalljee and Co., and will carry on all sorts of insurance business. The senior partner of the Managing Agents' firm, Mr. Yusoof I. A. Lalljee already represents various Insurance Companies in Bombay, viz., The Tritan Insurance Co., Ltd., The London Guarantee and Accident Co., Ltd., The Eastern Insurance Co., Ltd., The Motor Union, etc. The treaties are being arranged at London. The Capital of the Company is Rs. 3,00,00,000, divided into six lakhs shares of the Rs. 50 each. A large number of shares have been already subscribed, and taken up by the directors, promoters and other gentlemen.

The following gentlemen have consented to become Directors of the proposed company, viz., Rai Bahadur Kalyan Mulji Tilokchand of Indore and Bombay, Motilal Mirzamal Nivetia of Mirzamal Gajanand, Mr. Shamaldas of Messrs. Wassiamul Assumall and Co., Nasserbhai A. Lalljee of Abdullabhai and Jumabhai Laljee, Gulabchand Deochand and Fazalbhai Ibrahim Rahimtulla and other influential and well-known merchants.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, 22nd September, 1919.

THE OFFICIAL OFFENSIVE.

The management of the Imperial Council had reserved last Friday for a concerted attack against the Hon. Pundit Malaviya who was from the beginning of the session marked out for official annihilation. Tired of petty tactics, which failed to silence him on the question of the Punjab, most of the members of the official side, who were notorious for rancour and invective, combined to deliver a grand assault at the end of which Sir William Vincent pretended to cart off his opponent in fragments! There was, incidentally, a change in manoeuvre as official spokesmen decided to be on the aggressive in order to rout, if they could, all who questioned their humanity and statesmanship in dealing with the Punjab. We shall, of course, see the official press booming up the speeches as a lasting vindication of the O'Dwyerian consel to which the Government of India had surrendered, besides reading, with appropriate curses, the epitaph of the Hon. Pundit Malaviya. These are, we believe, the political and propagandist consequences expected by the organisers of Friday's demonstration. What, however, are the facts? Lord Chelmsford professed at the beginning a desire to see racial acerbity avoided in the course of the proceedings, but he soon yielded to the passion of his lieutenants to revel in expressions of racial antipathy and apparently thought it sport to see if the Hon. Pundit Malaviya could not be sacrificed for a bureaucratic holiday. All the original caution regarding relevancy—the subject it will be remembered was the Indemnity Bill—and official statements on facts in advance of the Enquiry was thrown to the winds, and the most irresponsible and insulting remarks were made in the audience of the Viceroy who refused to answer the damning interpellations of the Hon. Pundit Malaviya as being questions of fact. Let it be remembered that the Government, whose conduct is under enquiry, do not command the confidence of the public when they allege facts regarding the operations of Martial Law, and all the statements they make must finally be tested with other evidence by the Committee of Enquiry. The Hon. Pundit Malaviya, after arduous investigation, has been able to produce a history of the occurrences. The Punjabi Government have, in the person of the Hon. Mr. J. B. Thompson, alleged some of them to have been "distorted and exaggerated." It is a position of allegations and counter-allegations whose title to credence has to be examined by the Committee of Enquiry.

The public charge has been that the estimate of the Punjab situation in April last was, so far as Government were concerned, "distorted and exaggerated," and, as Pundit Malaviya showed, there have been instances of shocking excesses on the part of officials—instances which the Hon. Mr. Thompson has not impugned as "distorted and exaggerated." For those who are interested in the truth, the palliations of the Punjab Government are not conclusive of anything. It is a pity that we have to come to a pass in which the *ex-cathedra* pronouncements of the bureaucracy have to be openly shelved as deserving of scrutiny before acceptance, but the position at present has, unfortuately, so developed with regard to the Punjab. We have reason to think that some of the statements and explanations of Mr. Thompson are open to challenge, just as some of the allegations of Pundit Malaviya are in Mr. Thompson's opinion untenable. Those who know the facts from reliable non-official sources may well assert that Mr. Thompson's attempt to equate the gross indignities inflicted on men arrested in Amritsar against the inconveniences suffered by English women and children—which, considered apart, no reasonable and humane person would minimise—is ridiculous in the extreme. Touching the dead we would not accept Mr. Thompson's figures. The way to calculate the number of the slain through proclamations is no more reliable than the method by which the number of the famished in a particular area can be estimated through official test-works. Regarding the Badshahi Mosque incident Mr. Thompson repeated the police version and stigmatised Pundit Malaviya's report of facts as "absolutely untrue." As the police version is not the standard of truth, we have still to know the appropriateness of Mr. Thompson's "bitterness and sarcasm" which the court-chronicler of events noticed with ill-concealed relish. Who will accept Colonel O'Brien's reading of the Gujranwalla occurrences to be necessarily reliable wherever it differs from the results of Pundit Malaviya's investigation? Officials charged with misconduct, of course, deny it, saying "Not Guilty." All that Mr. Thompson's heated diatribe amounts to is this, that the military and police version of a few incidents does not tally with the findings of private local inquiries—a series of natural discrepancies that support the need of an impartial Commission. We are not surprised that a Council packed with gentlemen who are disposed to vary the monotony of their fate with the animation of jeers and applause interspersed Mr. Thompson's essay in sarcasm with suitable plaudits. Disgraced as it was with exhibitions of rudeness, the official attack on Pundit Malaviya is nothing more than a series of denials and counter-allegations which official version was likely, according to expectation, to disclose. Only the predispositions of rancour would enable either side to try to shout down the other with the cry "Irresponsible!" It is easier to riddle the official version with questions that impugn the *bona fides* of its facts than it would be for pro-officials to assail the good faith of Pundit Malaviya's first-hand information.

We have discussed the intrinsic value of official allegations regarding facts that await investigation, but no less important than analysing the value of rival contentions in the debate, is the duty of every fair-minded person to condemn the unchecked display of bad taste, we had almost said ill-breeding, which was witnessed in the Council. For the splendidly restrained and intrepid manner in which the Hon. Pundit Malaviya led the Indian case in the Council, the country cannot be too grateful to him. He was, we think, the only Indian member who went to the Punjab to study the situation first-hand and to collect facts that in point of incredible dreadfulness far exceeded the imagination of distant observers. It is in official judgment a presumption. When Lala Goverdandhas went out from the Punjab he published some suppressed facts on the situation—an offence for which he was tracked down by Martial Law, illegally arrested beyond its jurisdiction and sent to jail. Government apparently do not like any version but their own to come to light, and it is not a matter of surprise that some eminent officials found that their prejudice against the Pundit deepened beyond the limits of restraint. Perhaps it was expected that he would be treated with intolerance, but we are amazed at the ill-concealed exhibition of rancour. Pundit Malaviya exhibited a measure of earnestness and temperate expression, which should have made him immune, in any honourable society, from personal attacks. The yell against him on Friday, together with the interpersal of jeering applause at his expense, was executed with an elaborateness that almost suggests of previous rehearsal. We earnestly hope that a scene so deplorable in its character will not be repeated in the Council. Last Saturday, before we could realise the depth of antipathy, we protested against the way in which the Viceroy spoke relishingly of an on attack the Hon. Mr. Pundit Malaviya. In a long speech intended to show the enormity of official wrongs—and admittedly it is a long tale—Pundit Malaviya protested against the exculpation of criminals who deserved no quarter from a civilised Government. In the meanwhile, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Hailey, Mr. Macpherson, Sir H. Hudson, Sir George Lowndes and Sir William Vincent were rolling up their sleeves for a round-up encounter of the common opponent. We do not for a moment say that a united attack was wrong, but it was certainly indecent to have imported in the debate the invective which is certainly not appropriate in a legislative assembly. Some at least among them were equal to imitating the studied sobriety of language set for them by their opponent, but they all apparently threw away the reserve of polite debate without check or hesitation. Barring Mr. Macpherson and Sir H. Hudson, the speakers showed an amazing lapse of propriety. Fancy the situation. Alone and surrounded by a crowd of gentlemen ready to give plaudits to violence of temper, was Pundit Malaviya. Mr. Thompson began in the frenzy of annoyance natural to the publication of forgettable facts with a violent personal attack. Mr. Hailey follows him up in a like vein, irrelevantly quoting Mr. Shastri. Sir George Lowndes with his infantile zest for saying nasty things joined the mela. In the end Sir William Vincent mightly pleased wound up by complimenting his colleague and saying it would be cruelty to speak more. We cannot help feeling that there was a determined deliberation in this attack against Pundit Malaviya for what he did and what he said. Personal insults do not stick. The discredit of it belongs to those who take to the levelling of unwarranted aspersions. We hope, more for the sake of the Council than for the reputation of maligners, that there will be an improvement in the tone of debates.

OUR BOLO-HUNTERS.

With the aid of anonymous correspondents, the "Times of India" is giving publicity to vague calumnies regarding the Bolshevik infection of India. These gentlemen, live or faked, seem to be capable of making dreadful revelations, but somehow they stop short at the limits of safety. Dark hints are thrown out concerning us and the reproduction in this paper of a passage from the "New Republic." They are so stupid and malignant that we do not feel ourselves called upon to answer them. The passage which agitates these scribes went the round of the British press and was quoted by organs infinitely more respectable than the one which in India chooses to advertise their lying inferences. We know that there is a conspiracy of irresponsibles who strive to create "an atmosphere" for Nationalist institutions in order the better to assail them through weapons, official and non-official. Under the obliging title "The Trail of the Enemy," vague and undemonstrable allegations are set to go round. All idea and material means have, of course, to be explained on the theory of Bolshevik purveyorship! We can only wonder at these professed friends of British rule in India who would make out that conditions in India are just those which the enemies of Britain would wish to see. In fact no enemy of Britain would like to see conditions worse than what these scurrilous gentlemen describe. Deep disloyalty, alien leadership, German and Bolshevik gold, brewing revolution—these things seem to be dear to them for belief. Let something happen which they out of ignorance or malice could not understand, and the whole scene is one of "strange coincidences" which they say are "not without significance." We are baffled at the mentality of these sympathisers and we could explain it only on the deduction that they suffer from morbid malice against those who disagree with them. The public know enough of the trick of trying to ruin people by a bit of of Bolo-hunting. And we are somewhat surprised that the "Times of India" should thus bear false witness against a neighbour.

Notes of the Day.

A Miraculous Conversion.

There must be more joy in Simla at the conversion of Sir Dinshaw Wacha—who was hesitating—than at the steadiness of the large army of officials, whose votes never yield to persuasion. But his conversion is so sudden that his political colleagues, who have been trying to fortify him with telegrams, have cause to be embarrassed and pained. At the end of Sir George Lowndes' speech, which mesmerised him, Sir Dinshaw was found surging with emotions of gratitude. The Law Member must have been agreeably surprised at the effect of his speech, which, instead of antagonising Sir Dinshaw, drew him to a position against which the Moderate Party has been protesting. Now, who will say that responsible men are opposed to the Indemnity Bill? As for the Punjab, who dare say that the Punjabis want the Bill to be abandoned when Sir Umar Hyat Khan is lustily denying it in the name of that province? In the eyes of Sir Dinshaw Wacha, all that mist of misgivings, which clouded the vision of people, melted away as the Law Member finished his speech. Less than a week ago, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, as vice-president of the Liberal Association, wired to Sir Dinshaw Wacha, the resolution they passed with regard to the Bill. If Sir Dinshaw Wacha chooses to be persuaded into support of an obnoxious measure denounced by his Association, we would like to know what his exasperated friends of the Moderate Party are going to do. Would he take care to say that the miracle achieved by Sir George Lowndes' exposition is confined only to himself and has caused bewilderment to his colleagues?

A Summary Notice.

We regret that the Standing Committee of the Corporation could see no legitimate grievance in the letter of the hack victoria owners of Bhendi Bazar stables, who have been served with a notice, at the instance of the City Improvement Trust, to vacate the stables they now occupy, by the end of this month. The notice was served on them only last month, the Improvement Trust's plea being that the land in question "is urgently required for the construction of chawls for poor classes and it is, therefore, necessary that in the interests of the public it should be cleared of the existing insanitary stables without any delay." We are here quoting the words used in the letter of the Land Manager of the Trust and we suppose it reflects the views of the Chairman and other Trustees to whom the victoria owners' protest against the summary notice had been addressed. Apart from the question whether the stables are in an "insanitary" condition, it may well be asked if the victoriawallas who are sought to be evicted at so short a notice are not entitled to some consideration. As they have pointed out in their letter to the Standing Committee, there are 250 horses—and 125 victorias—to be accommodated. Where are they to go? Surely they cannot be sent to roam about in the city! To secure a new stable for them, in these days of overcrowding and land famine, would be next to impossible, especially within the short period of the notice. Acquire properties and build "chawls", if you cannot build "homes," for the poor by all means, but let us not proceed about the business hitting out blindly, as the Trust is doing.

Caution Necessary.

Until a new stable can be found in place of the present one, it will be most unreasonable forcibly to evict the present tenants—a course of action that might totally ruin them. We understand that there are some 20 horse stables in all in Bombay and that most of these will be affected by the housing programme of the near future. We would urge that the proper location of these stables—wherever it be—should form a part of the programme. It is no use drifting without a plan in such matters. We hope, therefore, that until another suitable stable can be found, the Improvement Trust will not insist on asking the present tenants of Bhendi Bazar stables to vacate. We trust also that the Corporation, when the question comes up before it, will take a more reasonable view of the matter than the Standing Committee and urge the Improvement Trust to proceed more cautiously in the present case.

Dadar Ambulance Brigade.

We have been receiving numerous complaints of late from the public of Dadar and adjoining places regarding the suspension of the activities of the Dadar (Hindu "B") Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade. The Division was suspended by Dr. Nunan, the District Superintendent, Bombay, on the 10th March last, subsequent to the suspension by him of the divisional superintendent at Dadar, who, it was alleged, had come into collision with one of the higher authorities. It is stated that the suspension of the divisional officer has occasioned a good deal of adverse comment and resentment among members of the Division, many holding the opinion that Dr. Nunan's step was not only too precipitate but also somewhat high-handed. Whatever the merits of the case, however, why have no steps been taken yet to arrive at a settlement and revive the Division? Expedition is one of the rules of the Order, and yet the public of Dadar and adjoining parts have been deprived of the services of the Division for over eight months. Who is responsible for this state of things?

OUR BOLO-HUNTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have noticed that of late certain persons here are attempting to fasten all the troubles that have taken place in India on Bolshevism, though they do not produce a scrap of evidence in support of such a bold assertion. Your readers will, perhaps, remember that at the time of the late disturbances in India, due to the Rowlatt Act unrest, it was ingenuously discovered at Bori Bunder that the Rowlatt Act *per se* had nothing to do with the trouble, but Bolshevism was at the bottom of the whole affair. I drew attention, at the time, to this absurd "camouflage" which was doubtless invented to screen the real state of affairs in India. It would appear that this grotesque idea is not yet given up, to judge from a letter which appeared in your morning contemporary the other day, whose writer fancies he sees "strange coincidences" in many events that have taken place all over the world. As far as I know he may have succeeded in terrifying timid old dames, and *epater les badauds*, with his blood curdling revelations. These have been immediately supported by two local "Frenchmen" who, for aught I know, may be still suffering from the effects of shell shock to judge from their hysterical outbursts over this Bolshevic scare. I am also a daily reader of your paper, and though I must say that my French sentiments do not allow me to agree with all you have said about France and the Syrian question, etc., it never for a moment occurred to me that you had any sinister motive in mind beyond exposing all imperialism, whether it be French, German, English or Japanese. Many feel like you that imperialism of any kind must be uprooted as the world has had enough of this canker. I must admit, however, that in your anxiety to support the Moslem claim to the Khalifate you have allowed your sincere sentiment to have the better of your judgment and reason; but to accuse you of Bolshevik leanings and nonsense of this kind is going too far. I am afraid that a subtle campaign is directed against you with the object of discrediting you, or *pour vous denigrer* as they say in France.—Yours, etc.,

C. L. D'AVOINE

BILL ENFRANCHISING FRENCH WOMEN.

SENATE COMMISSION RECOMMENDS REJECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 19.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 21.

PARIS.—The Senate Commission has recommended the rejection of the Bill enfranchising women.

The execution of Le Noir who was sentenced to death in connection with the famous Bonnet Rouge affair has been postponed. It is believed this has been done to enable him to give evidence in Caillaux case.

REFORM SCHEME AND FISCAL POLICY.

SIR A. EARLE SUPPORTS MR. CHINTAMANI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 18.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Sept. 20.

In a letter to the "Times", Sir Archdale Earle says, that Mr. Chintamani's letter to the "Times" of the 15th instant, deserves earnest consideration of the authorities. Sir Archdale Earl agrees that certain further modifications tending towards the ultimate responsibility might very advantageously be introduced immediately without impairing the authority of the Government of India to enforce its will in essential matters and that the sub-division of the all-India subjects suggested by Sir James Bennett Brunyate might be adopted.

As regards Mr Chintamani's proposal with respect to the fiscal policy, Sir A. Earl says that the grant of even a moderate measure of influence in this sphere would go far to make the Reform Scheme acceptable and would also accord with the views of the many officials on long experience in India

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies Sir George Lloyd and Lady Lloyd gave an "At Home" at Government House, on Friday afternoon, in connection with Body Guard Sports.

The Hon. Mr. Justice A. M. Kajiji, the Hon. Sir Dinshaw and Lady Petit, the Hon. Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta, Brigadier-General R. M. and Lady Flora Poore, Mr. C. D. McIver, Mr. R. A. Spence and Mrs. Talyarkhan arrived at Government House, Poona, on Friday.

Mr. A. H. S. Aston and Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan arrived at Government House, Poona, on Saturday.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd attended Lady Rahimtoola's Purdah Party, at the Ladies' Club, on Saturday evening.

There was a Dinner Party at Government House, Poona, on Saturday.

ANGLO-PERSIAN AGREEMENT.

UNITY AGAINST FUTURE PERILS.

LORD CURZON EXPLAINS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 19.
Recd. 12-30 a.m., Sept. 22.

Lord Curzon, last night, presided at the Government Banquet at the Carlton Hotel to the Persian Foreign Minister. The distinguished gathering included Mr. Montagu, Sirs Francis Younghusband, George Buchanan, Arthur Hardinge, the Persian Minister and the staff.

Lord Curzon proposing the toast of the guest, welcomed him as a true and loyal friend of Great Britain and one of the joint authors of the Anglo-Persian agreement, also as a forerunner of the Shah, who was coming in a few weeks. Lord Curzon dwelt on the close Anglo-Persian relationship during the last hundred and twenty years, which had grown stronger during the war. Persia's national life had been saved during the war by British forces in the East, and in the same way Britain hoped to save Persia from Bolshevik activities. He had never admired the Anglo-Russian agreement as affecting Persia. He now regarded the agreement as dead. Persia was one of the few surviving independent Mohammedan states in the world which, it was to Great Britain's vital interests and peace of Asia, to keep alive.

Lord Curzon emphasised Persia's independence under the Anglo-Persian agreement. Even if Persia desired it Britain would not have accepted protectorate over Persia. He did not believe that stability would be secure in Asia for some time. It was therefore all the more desirable that Britain and Persia should be united to meet future perils.

The Prince responding said, the Persians welcomed the agreement as a guarantee for their future safety. (Applause).

SECOND EDITION OF "1914."

A LETTER FROM MR. ASQUITH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 19.
Recd. midnight, Sept. 21.

Lord French, in the new preface to the second edition of his book "1914", publishes a letter from Mr. Asquith, dated May 1919, in which Mr. Asquith says, that he notes that Lord French finds 4.7 gun practically useless and wants substantially higher quotations of high explosives. "I won't forget this", says Mr. Asquith. It was in reply to his letter that Lord French wrote to Mr. Asquith, acknowledging his "unfailing sympathy and encouragement."

SHORTAGE OF PASSAGE ACCOMODATION.

15,000 PEOPLE WAITING TO TRAVEL TO THE EAST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 19.
Recd. midnight, Sept. 21.

The "Times" says, there are now fifteen thousand people awaiting passages to the East, mostly business men and wives and families of men in the East. Practically the only available accommodation is, any which may fall vacant at the last moment It is believed that the shortage of accommodation for civilians will last another six weeks or two months.

INDIAN CAMP AT HAMPTON COURT.

VISIT OF AGENT OF MAHARAJA OF NEPAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 19.
Recd. midnight, Sept. 21.

The Agent of the Maharaja of Nepal visited the Indian camp at Hampton Court, on September 17th, and gave a message from the Maharaja to the Gurkhas and a present from the Maharaja to every officer and man.

BRITISH MISSION TO IMAM OF YEMEN.

CAPTURED AND DESPOILED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 19
Recd. midnight, Sept. 21.

The British Mission to the Imam of Yemen has been captured by the Sheikhs at Bajil and despoiled, but unharmed. Their release is probable. There is no further news of fighting at Hodeida, but reinforcements must have arrived and should have made everything secure.

REQUISITIONED BERTHS ON STEAMERS.

INDIA OFFICE DENIES THE "TIMES" ALLEGATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 19.
Recd. midnight, Sept. 21.

The India Office denies that requisitioned berths on steamers have not been filled. Stories of wasted berths are said to have originated in the recent muddle, when twenty requisitioned berths were not occupied. The India Office was not responsible for that.

TEXT OF BULGARIAN TREATY

RUMANO-BULGARIAN FRONTIER UNCHANGED.

BULGARIA'S UNDERTAKINGS TO ALLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

LONDON, Sept. 19.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Sept. 20.

The summary of the Bulgarian Treaty is officially issued to-night:—

The Rumano-Bulgarian frontier remains unchanged. Small portions of the territory are ceded to Yugo-Slavia, of which the most important are the town and district of Strumnitza. The southern frontier follows the line from the point eight miles south-west of Rashmakli to Kilkik, passing close to Ardabash: and Dariders which remain Bulgarian.

Bulgaria renounces in favour of the Allies all rights to Thrace, which has not yet been assigned to anybody. The Allies have assured Bulgaria outlets to the Aegean, which will be fixed later. Bulgaria recognises the British Protectorate in Egypt.

MILITARY TERMS.

The military terms stipulate that the Bulgarian army shall be voluntary and shall not exceed twenty thousand. No new fortifications shall be constructed, no poison gas nor liquid fire manufactured, nor imported, nor tanks and armoured cars. The manufacture of munitions shall be confined to a single factory State-controlled whose output shall be strictly limited to the needs of the above force. All Bulgarian warships and submarines shall be surrendered to the Allies or broken up. The wireless station in Sofia shall be under the Allied supervision. Armed forces must not include the military or naval airforces.

THE ALLIES' RECOGNITION.

The Allies, while recognising that the sources of Bulgaria are insufficient to admit of adequate reparation, agree to accept such reparation, as possible and have fixed the sum of 2250 milion francs in gold, which amount shall be discharged by a series of half-yearly payments including the interest of five per cent. on capital of the sum outstanding and the provision for the sinking fund sufficient to extinguish the total amount on January 1st, 1958. In the case of default of the payments, the Allied Commission shall be entitled to control, collect and disburse certain taxes and revenue for the purpose of the payment of indemnity.

BULGARIA'S UNDERTAKINGS.

Bulgaria undertakes to return to Greece, Rumania, and Yugo-Slavia all records, artistic and archaeological articles which were stolen during the war, also to deliver live stock in restitution of the stolen animals; while by way of special compensation for the destruction of the Serbian coal-mines Bulgaria will deliver to Yugo-Slavia during next five years fifty thousand tons of coal annually from the State mines at Pernik, provided that the Inter-Allied Commission is satisfied that such deliveries will not unduly interfere with the economic life of Bulgaria.

PARIS TO MELBOURNE BY AIR.

FRENCH AVIATOR'S PROGRAMME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

LONDON, Sept. 19.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Sept. 20.

PARIS.—It is announced that the French aviator Poulet will attempt on September 28th, to fly from Paris to Melbourne via Geneva, Rome, Brindisi, Salonika, Constantinople, Adana, Bagdad, Bender Abbas, Bushire, Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Bangkok, Singapore, Batavia and the islands of Tchindana, Timar and Roti.

CHINO-GERMAN STATE OF WAR ENDED.

AN OFFICIAL DECLARATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

LONDON, Sept. 18.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Sept. 20.

PEKING.—The mandate issued here declares the state of war between China and Germany ended.

RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT IN CHINA.

PROMISING PROSPECTS FOR INVESTORS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

LONDON, Sept. 18.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Sept. 20.

The "Board of Trade Journal" says that, from the investors' point of view, the prospects of railway development in China are promising. Even proposals, which are themselves unattractive will be in much stronger position, when they form part of a comprehensive railway system. It may be expected that fifty thousand and even hundred thousand miles of railway will be built in China during the next quarter of a century, linking up all the principal towns.

UNCHANGED RUSSIAN POLICY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

LONDON, Sept. 19.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Sept. 20.

The Reuter is officially informed that there is no new development or change of policy regarding Russia. This remains exactly as announced by Mr. Churchill on September 11th.

RUSSIAN SITUATION.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND BOLSHEVISM.

DISCLOSURES IN BULLITT'S EVIDENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

LONDON, Sept. 19.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Sept. 20.

Most of the newspapers continue to emphasise the need for clearing up the Russian situation concerning which recent official and semi-official announcements in London, Paris and Washington are confusing.

The "Daily News" Washington correspondent sends a digest of Bullitt's evidence. Bullitt declared that Mr. Lloyd George addressing the Council of Ten on January 16th decried the idea of militarily crushing Bolshevism as madness. He admitted that Admiral Koltchak was collecting the old regime about him and declared that military action against the Bolsheviks would be followed by the Soviet in London.

Mr. Lloyd George won the Council over to the idea but France opposed the idea and notified certain Anti-Bolshevik Governments that she would support them is refused. Bullitt was then sent on a Russian Mission in American official capacity. Mr. Lloyd George offered to send Bullitt to Russia in a cruiser. Bullitt telegraphed Lenin's peace proposals from Helsingfors and on returning to Paris he breakfasted with Mr. Lloyd George, General Smuts, Sir Maurice Hankey and Mr. Philip Kerr when Bullitt handed the official text of the proposal to Mr. Lloyd George who drew General Smuts' attention to its importance. Bullitt says that on the same afternoon he saw Mr. Balfour and was afterwards informed that he thoroughly favoured the proposal. A week later, says Bullitt, Mr. Lloyd George gave Parliament —and the British public to understand that he knew nothing whatever about the matter.

BOLSHEVIK REVERSES.

DENIKIN INFLICTS FURTHER HEAVY BLOW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 19.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 21.

The War Office announces that a successful operation by the British and the Russians resulted in the capture of Kavgora and Lijmr, twenty-three miles South of Kapiselga, with 512 prisoners, two fieldguns and several machine-guns. Our casualties were eight wounded. The Bolshevik vessels sailed Northeast from Petrozovosk to intercept one of our column which was being landed on the west shore of the Lake Onega, but were attacked by our aircraft with bombs and were forced to return to the harbour in confusion.

General Denikin has inflicted a further heavy blow on the enemy in the neighbourhood of Tsaritsin, where he has recaptured Saloniki and taken 650 prisoners and a quantity of war material. The Don troops have thrown back the Bolsheviks who crossed the river and taken 650 prisoners and three guns. The Loop of the Khoper river is entirely cleared of the Bolsheviks, two thousand of whom have been captured with four guns. The 205th Soviet regiment has ceased to exist. General Denikin's advance East of Kharkov steadily continues in spite of opposition. He has taken one thousand prisoners.

The Bolsheviks have recaptured Kazelets forty miles Northeast of Kieff.

POLES OCCUPY DZINA.

An official telegram from Warsaw says the Poles have completely defeated strong Bolshevik forces near the town of Kraslawka, East of the Dvinsk, capturing a number of prisoners and much war material. They have also occupied the town of Dzina, midway between the Dvinsk and Vitebsk.

"WHAT ABOUT RUSSIAN QUESTION."?

IMPORTANCE OF PREMIER'S REMARK IN COUNCIL OF FIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 19.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 21.

A telegram from Paris says after the discussion in the Council of Five on Monday with reference to Rumania, Serbia and Fiume Mr. Lloyd George was about to leave the Conference Chamber, when he remarked to his colleagues "what about Russian question; I think you agree with me that we have had enough of Russian expedition and I think we had better let Russians alone to look after their own affairs." His colleagues presumably did not realise the importance of the question or of the British statement issued shortly afterwards. It is added that that the operations in Russia are being carried out by the British troops, therefore, the withdrawal chiefly concerns Britain.

PREJUDICE AGAINST RANGOON RICE.

Re. the prejudice against Rangoon rice, Mr. J. P. Brander, Director of Civil Supplies, writes:—

A great deal of the prejudice against this cheap and wholesome food is due to the want of knowledge of the proper method of cooking it. The method of cooking Bengal rice, by putting it into cold water and letting it boil up, must be entirely reversed in the case of Burma rice. This should be cleaned in hot water, and placed in boiling water just enough to cover the rice, with about one inch over. It is then boiled until practically all the water is absorbed, the rice then turns out flaky and palatable, and there is no reason why it should cause indigestion and similar troubles.

It is said that the reason why Burma rice should be treated differently is, that it is machine-cleaned, whereas Bengal rice has to be parboiled to remove the husks.

FLIGHT FROM ENGLAND TO AUSTRALIA.

10,000£ PRIZE OFFERED BY AUSTRALIAN GOVT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 19.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Sept. 21.

The Air Ministry announces that a conference took place to-day between the representatives of Air Ministry, the Australian Commonwealth, Royal Aero Club and competitors relative to the flight from England to Australia for ten thousand sterling prize offered by the Australian Government last March.

After referring to the considerable difficulties of such flight, particularly the necessity for acquiring data concerning the section of the route between Calcutta and Port Darwin, the statement says Brigadier-General A. Borton and Captain Ross-Smith of the Australian Flying Corps, who were despatched to survey this section have now returned to England and presented detailed reports to-day. These officers state that that country beyond Calcutta is far from favourable for aeroplaning. The only landing grounds suitable for immediate use between Calcutta and the Dutch East Indies are the race courses at Rangoon and Singapore. The route beyond Singapore lies over the Dutch islands. The next place where there are good landing facilities is Bandoong, after which there is no landing ground at present available for the intervening 1,760 miles to Port Darwin.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

Brigadier-General A. Borton explains that the weather is unfavourable after November 30th. Therefore only aeroplanes with a minimum range of two thousand miles could hope to make a flight successfully this year.

Brigadier-General A. Borton explains that the difficulties would be considerably lessened if the competing machines were fitted with floats at Calcutta and continued journey as seaplanes, as there are several suitable harbours and inlets *en route* to Australia. The same difficulties would not present themselves between London and Delhi but, owing to weather conditions, after the beginning of November the competitors might have to fly via Malta and the north coast of Africa to Cairo. From Cairo to India the difficulties are greater as vast stretches of country must be traversed.

The Air Ministry is arranging to grant the competitors all facilities available and furnish all information

PRESENTATION OF BULGARIAN PEACE TERMS.

A DULL CEREMONNY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 19.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 21.

PARIS.—The presentation of the Bulgarian peace terms was a dull ceremony lasting twenty-five minutes. There was a meagre attendance of public and pressmen.

The Bulgarian Premier Theodorol in a speech said the Bulgarians were impelled by the sinister influence to enter the insensate war against the wishes of the Bulgarian people. All the authors of excesses would be ruthlessly punished.

BRITISH DECISION TO EVACUATE RUSSIA

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S INTENTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

LONDON, Sept. 19.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Sept. 20.

With reference to the conflict of testimony regarding the Supreme Council's decision on Russia, the "Daily News" is semi-officially informed that Mr. Lloyd George's intention was to submit to the Council the British decision to evacuate Russia. The British delegates point out that the question was one purely for the British Government to decide as the burden of all the present operations in Russia was borne by Great Britain.

ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE CONFERENCE.

DIFFERENCE OF VIEWS IN ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Sept. 21.

At a meeting of the Reception Committee of the All-India Moslem League, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Haroon Jafar of Poona, was elected as president of the Conference He arrived by the Punjab Mail, on Saturday. The partisans of Moulvi Abdu Bari, however, wanted him to preside The Reception Committee were awaiting the arrival of the Hon. Raja of Mahmudabad, from Naini Tal (the train being over three hours late), to settle differences and proceed with the business of the constitution. In the meanwhile, Moulvi Abdul Bari, with a large number of his partisans, selected Mr. Hasrat Mohan to preside. On hearing of this, Munshi Chrishan Ali, chairman of the Reception Committee the Raja of Mahmudabad, Sheikh Shahir Hosain and other prominent Moslems dissociated themselves entirely from the meeting.

IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE PRESIDENCY.

NEED FOR ACCELERATION.

MR. PURSHOTTAMDAS' RESOLUTIONS IN BOMBAY COUNCIL.

GOVERNMENT DEFEAT ON TWO RESOLUTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE).

POONA, Sept. 20.

The Bombay Legislative Council re assembled to-day, H. E. the Governor presiding, and proceeded to finish off the remaining items on the agenda Mr Ramji withdrew his motion recommending that provision should be made for more medical colleges in the presidency.

IRRIGATION WORKS.

Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas moved that this Council recommends that his Excellency the Governor-in-Council be pleased to accelerate further the pace of construction of irrigation works in the presidency by all such steps as may be necessary including, (a) the provision of additional staff for the irrigation department, (b) the importation of labour from other presidencies if necessary, (c) full advertisement of the irrigation programme for a certain number of years in India and different parts of the world in order to secure the employment of better class of contractors for construction of irrigation works from India and if warranted, suitable contractors from abroad, also (d) the use of upto date machinery for excavation and speedier construction then hitherto.

He said that he had based his recommendations on the report of the Indian Irrigation Commission which was the first and the only authentic report on irrigation. Defects and possibilities of India are upto date, although twenty years had elapsed since the report was drafted and some details might be out of date, but the main facts and recommendations of the report stood as good to-day as when the report was first drafted. They in the Bombay Presidency were blessed with very nearly minimum of facilities for irrigation owing to the geographical position. It was therefore only meet that after a lapse of more than fifteen years, after introduction of some of the recommendations of the Commission the Council should fully discuss further possibilities of developments of irrigational facilities and make suitable recommendations to Government. Then again they were just emerging from a year of widespread famine and exceptional scarcity over the major part of the presidency and it was only right that the attention of Government should be drawn to the suggestions made in the report. His resolution sought to accelerate the pace of construction of irrigation works, in four ways. Now that the war was over it should be possible to recruit officers of required knowledge and training without difficulty. The Secretary of State should be approached with the request to sanction for the Irrigation Department of the Bombay Government fullest number of officers.

Importation of Labour.

The second part of his resolution recommended importation of labour from other presidencies for construction of canal work. It was impossible to import this labour without advancing fairly large sums of money to Muccadums and hence there was necessity of relaxation by Government of restrictions in this connection.

The third part of the resolution suggested employing of contractors for construction of canals for irrigation works. He submitted a comparative increase in contractors' charges should prove cheap investment for the taxpayer in the long run. Besides the employment of contractors from India he urged Government to advertise the programme of construction of irrigation works far and wide in places like England, America, and Australia, so that attention of leading expert contractors in other parts of the world may be drawn to work available in the presidency. The construction of the Alexandra Docks was an instance of the advantages of his proposals. The last part of his resolution referred to the employment of more up to date machinery for purposes of excavation and canal work. The department of Government having such large programme of irrigation work before it should be the first one in the country to command labour saving appliances of the latest type. In conclusion Mr. Purshotamdas referred to the popular impression in the minds of the Indian public regarding the Government attitude towards irrigation works as compared with railway lines. There was an idea abroad that Government were very keen on the development of railways, whereas they were lukewarm towards irrigational developments. Personally, he did not believe the Government had any such intentional partiality, but the feeling was there.

"Too Optimistic."

Dewan Bahadur Godbole said he was very much obliged to the Hon. member for bringing up this matter. The question of irrigation had not received proper attention at the hands of Government but he thought Mr. Purshotamdas was too optimistic. They were physically in an unfavourable position as regards extension of irrigation works. The point was whether their machines should be enlarged for grappling with the funds which they were not likely to get. For the present the amount available was limited. Would they be able to get larger funds from the Government of India, one or two crores, instead of thirty or forty lakhs they were accustomed to. If additional funds were not available Government would not be justified in accepting Mr. Purshotamdas' heroic measures. He was at one with the mover in regard to the question of contractors.

Mr. Paranjpye wanted to move an amendment omitting that part of the resolution dealing with the importation of contractors from abroad. The amendment was not admitted. Mr. Paranjpye said in that case he was sorry he would have to vote against the resolution.

Mr. St. J. Gebbie pointed out that protective works were entirely financed from the Government of India and the Local Government had no voice in the matter. He pointed how two proposals made by the Local Government, one suggesting that works should be let out to contractors to be finished within a fixed time, and the other asking for a minimum grant of fifty lakhs under this head, were rejected by the Government of India and the higher authorities. The Government of India eventually guaranteed them thirty lakhs annually. They were not having any difficulty in spending that sum. Much as he liked to support Mr. Purshotamdas' resolution and to see the recommendations carried out, until the financial conditions had changed the resolution would remain a dead letter.

Mr. Sethna said if finance was the only difficulty in the way the Bombay Government should make out a strong case to the Government of India.

Government attitude.

Mr. Curtis speaking on behalf of the Government said conditions in the Deccan had revolutionised since the report of the Irrigation Commission was published. He narrated at length the irrigation work in progress in the presidency and said that Government could not accept the resolution as it would mean that Government were unduly slow when such was not the case. He referred to the financial difficulty and said that they would have first to catch the hare. What Government could do was that they would use this debate as an additional lever with the Government of India to increase the grants.

Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas in reply said that the Irrigation Department had done splendid work but there was scope for improvement.

His Excellency the Governor in winding up the debate said, he did not intend to intervene in the debate, but as there had been considerable discussion he thought it advisable to clear the issues in the interesting speech of the Hon. Member who had just sat down. The discussion had been very wide and really he thought that the issue could have been put before the Council in a very few words. The Hon. Member asked substantially for greater speed for more outside labour and for more modern methods. It was a purely financial point and as his Hon. colleague had pointed out to the Hon. member and the Council, the Government had not got the requisite amount of money. It was impossible for his Government to accept a resolution of that kind when they were so limited and bound down hand and foot to a certain sum of money. If any Hon. member had got up and said that the Government methods were extravagent or that they were not spending the money they had got, he could understand this resolution being brought forward. But he was sure the Hon. Member would realise that they had only a definite sum of money available and that the recommendations which he made were substantially impossible. If they were not his Government would be indeed very happy to accept them.

The indirect profit.

He could assure the Council that the Government did not subscribe to the point of view put forward by some Hon. Members that they could view the profit gained out of irrigation works by the percentage shown on those works. But it must be borne in mind that the indirect profit of these works was immense. There was an indirect profit which was never shown and which went entirely to the owner of the improved land which Government had so far never attempted to take from him. In many a country under similar circumstances the unearned increment gained by the cultivator through the improved capital value of his land would be charged to that cultivator and would be payable in some proportion to the Government in order that they might have more funds at their disposal to undertake further works. That

(Continued on page 10.)

"MARTIAL LAW—GIGANTIC ADVT. OF NATIONAL FAILURE."

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S SPEECH.

"CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUE AT STAKE."

MR. THOMPSON'S "UNGRACIOUS" ATTACK ON PT. MALAVIYA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 19.

After Mr. Hailey, the Hon. Mr. S. Sinha, speaking on the Bill, said the Hon. the Home Member while introducing the Bill yesterday showed a spirit solicitous of the co-operation of non-official members of this Council. He was sure that he was voicing the unanimous opinion of almost all the Indian members of the Council when he referred to the ungracious personal attack made by Mr. Thompson on Pandit Malaviya. He whole-heartedly appreciated the fairness with which Mr. Hailey put forward the case of the Government, but he could not help strongly deprecating the attitude of Mr. Thompson towards a man who was held in the highest esteem by his fellow countrymen. He knew Mr. Thompson as an admirer of Sir Michael O'Dwyer and his speech was reminiscent of his late chief. The Hon. the Home Member recommended to this Council an article that had appeared in the "Civil and Military Gazette" who wrote that any attempt on the part of Indian Members to oppose the Bill would show how ignorant they are of the a, b, c, of constitutional law. Those words might have appealed to the Home Member, but he wanted to draw attention to an article that had appeared in reply in the "Tribune" and which the Home Member had perhaps knowingly omitted to refer to. They were asked not to purposely oppose. He, in his whole life, had always tried to put reason for reason. He feared that the Bill might be passed in spite of their opposition. He looked to all those European members who were sitting there for the purpose of supporting the Government in any measure that they tried to bring. Their case was carried in these words:—"Theirs not to reason why, theirs not to make reply, but theirs but to vote and die."

PREAMBLE OBJECTED TO.

Reftrring to the preamble Mr. Sinha said it runs:—"Whereas owing to the recent disorders in certain districts in the Punjab and in other parts in India it has been necessary for the purpose of maintaining or restoring order to resort to martial law." This evidently presupposed that martial law was both necessary and justified. Now, if they were to turn to the version of Mr. Thompson it might to a certain extent be right to suppose that martial law was necessary, but the version of Pandit Malaviya was totally against the official view and in such circumstances Government must depend for the truth upon the findings of the committee. Moreover, if such a premable were presupposed it entirely did away with the necessity of any enquiry of the committee.

Mr. Sinha suggested an amendment to the preamble and the Home Member said that if the objection of Mr. Sinha was only limited to the preamble and if he gave them an assurance that after the revision of the preamble he would withdraw his opposition then the Government was ready to reconsider the preamble.

Mr. Sinha said that was one of the many other objections (laughter). Mr. Crum had remarked that opposition to the Bill by Indian members was dishonest and riduculous and unnecessarily strong. The desire of all Indian non-official members was simply to persuade the Government to adopt what they thought to be right, that at the cost of money, time, and energy they did not go to the Council to convince the public that what the Government was doing was right, but to persuade the Government as to what the public demanded. Discussing martial law he quoted Lord Morley's letter to Lord Minto, in which he said that if Government were to declare martial law in India it would be a gigantic advertisement of a national failure. Here he quoted from a judgment delivered by Justice Cobern to show what martial law and the indemnity act really meant. Here in India the King-Emperor was represented by the Executive Government and this Government had an official majority and in such cases nobody was going to care for their opposition or for their arguments. That difficulty was unsurmountable.

DELETION OF CLAUSE 2 URGED.

The provision of the Clause 2 demanded to give a retrospective effect to the martial law, commencing from 30th March and extending almost to the end of June. Mr. Sinha said that Hon. the Home Member should not give them any evasive reply. He asked the Council that Section 2 should altogether be deleted. He pressed for the postponement of the Bill because the very contention was that martial law was not timely and rightfully declared and unless that was proved by the committee's findings there was no reason to presuppose that what Government did was right. Ever since it appeared in the "Pioneer" that an Indemnity Bill was going to be introduced, the whole public opinion was roused against that proposal, even Sir Narayan Chandavarkar was led to send a telegram to the Viceroy to oppose the Bill. It was not better for Government to flout public opinion and say that because they were responsible for maintaining law and order they should do anything in that name. Such an attitude was entirely against public opinion, which had even before the advent of British rule was recognised by every ruler. He recited an Urdu couplet which meant that a king must listen to the public voice. Concluding, he appealed the Government carefully to consider the Indian public and press opinion.

MR. MCPHERSON.

Mr. H. McPherson said he wished to make a few remarks as it was necessary to realise what India outside the Punjab really thought about the Punjab affairs. The majority of people in Behar and Orissa did not share the views of Mr. S. Sinha. He (Mr. McPherson) was in close touch with all shades of opinion in the province and neither Mr. Sinha's opinion nor of the Darbhanga Conference nor of "The Searchlight" was shared by the people of Behar and Orissa, who all deplored what happened in the Punjab and would support Government's appeal to pass the Bill. It was a matter of great gratification that the helm of affairs in the Punjab was held by a strong hand and the country had escaped a general civil war. He appealed to the non-official members to accept the Bill.

G N. SIR H. HUDSON.

General Sir Havelock Hudson spoke on the martial law and began by recounting the incidents in Amritsar, which ended in the murder of several European lives, looting of banks, burning of churches, and railway stations. He also gave detailed accounts of the rioting and acts of violence by the mob in several places which necessitated prompt action by the military authorities in the Punjab. The officers commanding had to take action under exceptional circumstances. He next dwelt on the aeroplane action in Gujranwala which was done for the protection of civil life and property. It was all the more necessary for all normal communications were interrupted and where no military force was available. Speaking with particular reference to the amendment he paid eloquent tribute to services by soldiers and officers who were about to be demobilised and proceed, but who were suddenly called upon to deal with the situation in the Punjab. It was only bare justice to them that they should be indemnified for any action they were called upon to take. To accept the amendment would be negation of all government.

MR. SARMA'S PROTEST.

Mr. Sarma, in speaking on the Bill, prefaced his remarks by saying that the Bill did not intend only to protect officers but also to ratify the action taken by martial law. The constitutional issue was at stake, which affected both people and government. He discussed the subject at length. In the opinion of many martial law was unnecessary. He replied at length to the points raised by General Hudson and Mr. Hailey to show that military action was unnecessary. As a member of Council he would refuse to give legislative sanction to bombing by aeroplanes and other such actions taken by the military. The whole transaction from start to finish proceeded on the assumption that Indians must be humiliated to maintain the prestige of British officers. He next dwelt on how educated classes were handled and said the whole policy of Sir Michael O'Dwyer was to the effect that India was not fit for self-government and he did not believe in half measures in dealing with them, which was amply justified by subsequent actions taken. He believed that there were certain British officers who laboured under the impressions that so long as peace and order was not restored they could do anything which might contribute to restore normal peaceful conditions. If that theory were to be accepted, then certainly the Government was perfectly right in bringing forward an indemnity bill. If that theory were to be repudiated, then it seemed that it was impossible to throw the blame on the public and the acts of officers ought to be judged by rules of humanity. It was this belief that did not allow him to support to indemnify those officers who had acted on that principle. The real cause of the recent events rested with the Punjab official who held that Punjab people being of martial spirit should be handled by methods which would have been unjustifiable in other provinces. He pressed for the deletion of Clause 4 which provided to validate all punishments inflicted by martial law commissioners. He said, let such men be brought before ordinary courts of law with all safeguards and if these courts were going to punish them they would stand their sentences gladly, only thus could the confidence be inspired in the public mind. He lamented Mr. Thompson's unfair attack on Pandit Malaviya. There were very few officers who acted in good faith and he was not justified in giving them protection.

JUSTIFICATION BY SIR GEORGE LOWNDES.

Sir George Lowndes, speaking on the Indemnity Bill on the side of the Government said that he had received a telegram protesting against the Bill and that there was another telegram to the same effect read by the Hon. Pundit from the Indian Association of Lahore. But as far as he knew the president of that Association was a man who had been in jail during recent events.

Pundit Malaviya interrupting said that the telegram was not signed and therefore he could not know about the personality of the president, but he knew that the Association was of a very long standing.

Sir George Lowndes, continuing, said that no one deplored the deaths of persons more than he did, but he was sorry that agitators who had instigated those men to commit outrages should have escaped. His object was to show the constitutional authority for introduction of martial law. Some members had defined martial law as a negation of law. He admitted that definition, but he knew that such law was to be found in the constitution of every civilised country of the world and was used when occasion required. Even in France the President could introduce such an emergency measure on the advise of his ministers, if the Chamber was not sitting. It was the abnormal conditions that necessitated such an extraordinary measure. When the abnormal conditions arise and the civil police is not in a position to undertake to suppress such an upheaval, it calls to the help of the military authorities and the whole administration thereafter is transferred to the military officers who try to restore order by force. To-day morning it might be a riot, at evening it might turn to insurrection, and by to-morrow the whole population might become rebellious. So there was no fixed time to say when a certain event would turn into a rebellion. Taking an example he showed that if a house caught fire and no action was taken promptly, then the whole city might get ablaze in no time. It was this slight flame of fire which made the position difficult. The question in favour of justification of the promulgation of martial law was whether the conditions prevailing in the Punjab at the time were not such as beyond the power of the civil police to handle. If they were not, it was justifiable to evoke the help of military force. If so, he asked should not the acts done by such officers *bona fide* and in good faith be indemnified. Supposing fire broke out in the west and a man from the east came and said there was no real fire, would he put any weight to such man's contentions? The neighbours ought to be asked. Exactly the same was the position of the many Hon. Members in this Council. Pundit Malaviya said there was no revolution, there was nothing goirg on except a few rash acts in the Punjab. Mr. Chanda coming from the other end of India declared there were no serious disturbances It was easy for them to say so coming as they did from far distant places. But did any Hon. Member coming from the very heart of the recent disturbances minimise the situation and say that there was no rebellion.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT'S WIRELESS DEMAND.

He quoted Mr. Horniman and Mrs. Annie Besant to show that even they described the recent disturbances as rebellion. Was it or was it not the duty of every stable government to maintain law and order in the country? If so, it was the first duty of Government to maintain the public peace. If that was accepted, did it not follow from that that the Government must have the power to restore it and if the Government could not do it's duty by the ordinary civil police, was it not justified to substitute military force in place of civil police? If so, that justified the declaration of martial law. If it was the duty of Government to restore order, had not the Government the power and right to do it? There were three schools of constitutional writers and the authority at at present admitted, said that martial law must be followed by validation and indemnity. After the law and order was restored, the discussion of the sentences by the ordinary court was simply reviewing the disturbances that had recently been quelled. The Regulation of 1804 gave the Government the power to establish martial law and to cause that certain trials be held in the court-martial. Did or did not the hon. members want that their lives and property be saved, that the Government might take action to protect them from the fury of the rebellious mob? The answer was plain that they wanted all those safeguards. If this Council did not indemnify those soldiers, both British and Indian, who had carried out the onerous task of restoring peace, these soldiers would not in future take up such responsibility. They wanted to be indemnified at the earliest possible opportunity and if the Council did not validate their actions, they would not take the risk to protect life and property again. It was not the Government who asked to indemnify them. It was the soldier who demanded such a Bill. In the first place commonsense required that, and secondly, it was quite clear to the Council that the enforcement of martial law had been part of the British constitution from the very beginning to the present time.

SIR D. E. WACHA'S SUPPORT.

After the conclusion of Sir George Lowndes' speech, Sir Dinshaw Wacha said that after hearing the Law Member he had no doubt that the Council had any more misgivings as to the constitutional position of Government and he strongly supported the Bill.

Mr. Ayyangar said if Government wanted an Indemnity Bill it must be preceded by an Amnesty Bill.

The Viceroy said before calling upon Sir William Vincent to reply he would like to mention that Mr. Chanda was absent owing to ill-health and therefore could not reply.

SIR W. VINCENTS' REPLY.

Sir William Vincent, winding up the debate, said he was glad to announce that the Secretary of State had sanctioned one additional Indian and one non-official European to the Committee of Enquiry. He replied to the points raised by Pandit Malaviya. He read the message the Government of India received from the Punjab Government by wireless, which stated that the situation was very critical in Lahore and Amritsar districts on the 13th April and requested the Government of India to declare martial law. In view of this there was ample justification for the Government of India to declare martial law. He gave an assurance that no witness should be harassed by the police in coming to give evidence before the Committee.

MR. CHANDA'S AMENDMENT LOST.

Mr. Chanda's amendment was put to the Council and negatived.

Leave was then given to introduce the Bill and publish it in the "Gazette of India."

The Council rose at 7-45 p.m. and adjourned till Tuesday, the 23rd instant.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

AGENDA FOR TO-MORROW'S SESSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 20.

At the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council on the 23rd September, six resolutions will be considered.

Mr. Sarma will move: (1) The establishment of a State Bank in India; (2) the permanent location of the Government of India in a suitable centre; (3) enquiry into the inadequacy of foodstuffs in British India; and (4) that this Council recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council, in connection with the impending constitutional reforms, (a) that they should recommend that no financial contribution is necessary or should be taken from the provinces in any scheme of financial decentralisation that may be introduced, (b) that the principle of joint purse be adopted in the provinces as between the two parts of the Government, should the principle of diarchy be accepted.

Mr. Crum will move for the immediate consideration of electrification of suburban railways in Calcutta and for the improvement of passenger traffic and terminal facilities.

Mr. S. Sinha will move for the appointment of an Indian member chosen from the non official Indian members, on the Indian Army Commission.

At the meetings of the Council on 24th and 25th the Bills to amend (1) Provincial Insolvency Act, (2) Indian Arms Act, (3) Indian Coinage Act, (4) Cantonments Act, (5) Cinemograph Act, (6) Indian Merchants' Shipping Act, and (7) Imports and Exports of Goods Act, will be considered and passed. The Bill to remove restrictions on withdrawal of capital from the money market by companies will be considered and passed. Mr. Howard will introduce the Indian Paper Currency Act Amendment Bill which will be considered and passed. After the suspension of the rules of business the Indemnity Bill will also be considered and passed.

IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE PRESIDENCY.

(Continued from page 9.)

was not the policy in India. It was not contended by his Government that the three per cent. return indicated the whole of the profits gained. The increased worth of the inhabitants must also be counted and assessed when they were computing the true value of irrigation works. As his Hon. Colleague had pointed out, there was no comparison whatever between the Punjab and the Deccan, and Egypt and the Deccan. He was quite confident that there was always scope for better methods. He did not deny that for a moment, but, broadly and substantially, what his Hon. Colleague had said was true. The conditions in Egypt differed from those in India.

Not a business proposition.

As regards any improved methods of machinery he was pretty confident that with labour in its existing condition the suggestions made by the Hon. Mr. Purshottamdas would not be found profitable. Labour saving appliances on a larged scale was not a business proposition for this kind of work. However, the main issue was this. All the recommendations that the Hon. Member had put forward were very valuable, and that was the most important feature of treir work in the Presidency. The main gist of his speech was "speed up." Well, that depended entirely upon how much money the Hon. Members could squeeze out of the Government of India. The Government of India were under no illusion. They knew very well that the Bombay Government were willing to be much greater spendthrifts in the matter of irrigation. If anybody had any doubt about it, his Excellency said, he assured him that his Government had not been lacking in urging its representations for more money upon the Government of India on almost all counts. His Excellency therefore hoped that the Hon. Mr. Thakurdas would not ask the Government to do what they could not do. They could not see their way to accept the resolution which involved a greater amount of money than it was possible for them to spare.

Mr. Purshotamdas said the resolution should be accepted subject to finance.

His Excellency said that could not be done.

Mr. Purshotamdas pressed his motion and on a division 22 voted for and 17 against. The resolution was accordingly carried.

INDUCEMENT TO INKWELLS.

Mr. Purshotamdas next moved "This Council recommends that his Excellency the Governor-in-Council be pleased to offer to the cultivators (in goradu and besar soil tracts of Gujarat, trap soil of the Deccan and in other suitable soils for well irrigation in the presidency) additional inducement to sink wells in places selected by them and approved of by the Agriculturl Department as follows:—(a) in the shape of trial bores free of charge, should such borings fail, (b) for those bores that prove successful takavi advances if needed by cultivators be given on more favourable terms than hitherto with a tangible reduction in the rate of interest and (c) by giving up to a fixed period or say the period of the takavi advances exemption from the assessment water rate for the whole holding of a cultivator who sinks a well.

The mover suggested among other things that the existing rate of interest on takavi advances for wells should be reduced to 3 per cent. and the difference be debited to the annual famine expenditure provision. The result of such a reduction would require to be watched, but it was very likely to strike the popular imagination as an act of some liberality and might increase the attractiveness of takavi loans for well sinking.

Resolution postponed.

After some debate at the suggestion of Mr. Curtis who said Government had made considerable advance in well construction and that the mover should await figures the Government were collecting before committing the Council to a huge expenditure, Mr. Purshotamdas agreed to postpone the resolution. Accordinly further consideration of the resolution was postponed.

SURVEY OF PLACES ON RIVERS FOR BUNDING.

Mr. Purshotamdas next moved "This council recommends that his Excellency the Governor-in-Council be pleased to have a special survey made as early as possible with a view to find out the most suitable places on rivers and streams in the presidency for purposes of bunding and on receipt of the report of such survey to forthwith undertake such works without delay. He said the survey he suggested was not likely to be a costly one at all.

Mr. Curtis said in accordance with the recommendation of the Irrigation Commission Government had made elaborate enquiries and taken action wherever possible. Government were active in the matter and he hoped the mover would not press his resolution which really touched only the fringe of the subject.

Mr. Purshotamdas said the complaint of the member in charge was that the resolution touched only the fringe of the subject If they went into the details they were told that the problem was too complex for non-officials to tackle, and if they refrained from details they were told that they touched only the fringe of the problem. The resolution was passed.

Mr. Purshotamdas next asked for permission to postpone his resolution recommending that thorough repairs be carried out to all village tanks without recovering any percentage of estimated cost of such repairs from villagers. Permission was granted.

Another resolution withdrawn.

Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas then moved the resolution recommending the Governor-in-Council be pleased to issue a press communique not later than November each year stating how far the recommendations contained in his two preceding resolutions which were accepted by the Council had been acted upon.

Mr. Crump said this resolution, if acted upon was capable of general extension and a precedent might be established. Government would then have to go on issuing communiques after communiques. The matter should be left to the discretion of Government.

Mr. Curtis agreed with Mr. Crump. The resolution was withdrawn. The Council then adjourned *sine die*.

INDEMNITY BILL.

"ILL-ADVISED AND PREMATURE."

WANTED A ROYAL COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Branches of the Home Rule League and the Bombay National Union, a public meeting was held yesterday, in Santaram's Chawl when Mr. Joseph Baptista presided.

The following resolutions were passed:—

(a) This public meeting, convened in Bombay, under the joint auspices of the All-India and the Indian Home Rule Leagues, and the Bombay National Union, is of opinion that the Indemnity Bill, introduced into the Imperial Legislative Council, is ill-advised and premature, as it will have the effect of rendering futile the findings of the proposed Committee of Inquiry, relating to the situation in the Punjab, as also of prejudicing the results of the appeals now pending before the Privy Council.

(b) This meeting is also of opinion that the said Bill, if passed into law, at the present juncture, with the weight of the official vote, will widen the gulf, already existing between the people and the Government, and will weaken the moral foundations of British Rule in India, by diminishing the good-will of the people, and their confidence in the justice of British Administration.

(c) This meeting, therefore, strongly urges upon the Government of India that the said Bill be immediately withdrawn, or that the same be at least postponed, till the Report of the said Committee of Inquiry is submitted and considered, and the decisions in the said Privy Council appeals are announced.

COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY.

(a) This meeting is of opinion that in view of the fact that His Excellency the Viceroy has accepted the responsiblity for the measures under the Martial Law adopted by the Punjab Government, it is necessary that a Royal Commission be appointed to inquire into the situation in the Punjab, with power to submit its report direct to His Majesty's Government.

(b) In the event, however, of the Committee of Inquiry, announced by H. E. the Viceroy being retained, this meeting strongly urges that, in order to inspire public confidence, the Indian element in the said Committee should be strengthened by the addition of representative Indians, of high judicial attainments, and intimately acquainted with the conditions prevailing in the country.

Fuller report of the meeting will be published to-morrow.

MUSINGS OF THE WEEK.

(BY A RECLUSE.)

Martial Law in India.

The Indemnity Bill is introduced. In 1866 the law officers of the Crown gave their opinion that "the proclamation of martial law operates to give as complete an indemnity as the Indemnity Act itself." Other authorities have expressed similar opinions, but it is considered to be a matter of prudence and honour to pass an Act. When the civil power is unable to cope with "a rising in arms for a general political purpose"—which is the best definition of a rebellion—it is said to be the Crown's prerogative to suspend the ordinary law and appoint military officers to restore order by such means as they in good faith believe to be "necessary and proper." Such authority is said to carry with it a promise of indemnity, if not actual indemnity. This is more doubtful in India than in England, for here the Government acts under a statute passed in the Company's days.

Indemnity and Enquiry.

In the neighbouring island of Ceylon martial law was proclaimed in July 1848 and was in force till October following. A local Act of Indemnity was then passed. Acts of Indemnity outside the United Kingdom have always been passed by local Legislatures, though the expediency of granting this power to an Irish Parliament has been disputed by some writers. In 1849 the House of Commons appointed a Committee of Enquiry to report to the House whether martial law had been properly declared in Ceylon and how it had been carried out. The Government of India has evidently followed precedents of this kind, with this difference that Parliament has not chosen to trouble itself, and the Committee of enquiry will in the first instance report to the Government of India. If the evidence recorded makes a strong case against the Government, Parliament may bestir itself.

Viceregal Liability.

The indemnity granted to the officers who have acted under martial law does not avail the Viceroy, who may be impeached by Parliament if he improperly exercised the powers vested in him. In 1865 martial law was proclaimed in Jamaica. The Governor sent up for trial one Gordon, a leader of the negros, from an unproclaimed district to the martial tribunal, presided over by Colonel Nelson, in the proclaimed districts. The offence charged against Gordon—who was negro Christian—had been committed two days before the proclamation of martial law. Nevertheless he was tried and executed. After the local legislature had passed the customary Act of Indemnity, the Governor was indicted on a charge of murder before a Grand Jury in London. The Lord Chief Justice was of opinion that the tribunal was improperly selected, but the jury acquitted the Governor because he had acted in good faith. Colonel Nelson was acquitted of murder because he was not responsible for the Governor's choice.

Burden of Proof.

The greater part of the Indemnity Bill is in accordance with well known precedents. Even the portion of the preamble which commits the Council to the opinion that resort to martial law was necessary is borrowed. I am, however, doubtful whether it is fair and scientific to cast upon a complainant the burden of proving that the acts of an officer were not necessary for the restoration of order. In a book on martial law written in 1886 I read that *the burden is on the officer* to prove the necessity of the measures adopted by him. I do not know if this law is up to date, but it is certainly reasonable. When an officer believes that a certain measure is necessary, he must be able to explain why he thought so. He was in charge of the operations and he had more information than others. A private citizen was not perhaps able even to move about freely. How can he prove that this or that was not necessary?

Good Faith.

The expression "good faith" has been inevitably employed in the Indemnity Bill. The Government should by its own conduct set up a high ideal of good faith. It sanctioned the execution of 18 prisoners, when others had appealed to the Privy Council. Very difficult questions have been raised in the appeals, for example the propriety of giving retrospective effect to martial law, and others may be raised in the course of the argument. It is true that the 18 persons concerned did not appeal, but was it certain that their cases would not have been affected by the opinions expressed by the Privy Council? Did the prisoners admit their guilt and prefer to be hanged early, instead of being kept in excruciating suspense for months? Even then the sentiments of their families would merit consideration if they were not guilty, but merely tired of life. Is the verbal insistence on good faith an outward homage paid to justice?

Plan of Action.

The case which the Government is likely to place before the Hunter Commission appears clear from H. E. the Viceroy speech. It is to the effect that the recent disturbances, which resulted in murders, arson, and destruction of both private and public property in defiance of authority, had a general political purpose—the repeal of the Rowlatt Act. Official witnesses may even suggest that they bespoke sympathy with anarchism. What theory is going to be put forward by our leaders? Will they maintain that the disturbances had a general political motive and were in the nature only of riots? Or will they plead that somebody's administration goaded the people to rebellion and that the manner of suppressing it was unnecessarily harsh? Criticism without a plan behind it may defeat its own purpose. By attributing disturbances in the Punjab, Delhi, and Ahmedabad to a single cause, the theory of a rebellion is strengthened.

MARTIAL LAW—AND AFTER.

A NARRATION OF FACTS.

PUNDIT MOTILAL NEHRU'S INDICTMENT.

"The Independent" publishes the following a *verbatim* report of the Hon. Pandit Motilal Nehru's speech, delivered at the public meeting of the citizens of Allahabad on Wednesday last:—

Gentlemen,—Never have we met on these grounds to consider a more serious question than the one which confronts us this afternoon. We have in the near and remote past raised our voice against legislative administration and other measures of the Government which we considered prejudicial to our interests. We have frequently met here to claim responsible government and the right of self-determination which we consider as our birthright. We have often assembled here to denounce the Black Act, that ugly blot on the Statute Book which no amount of official special pleading or camouflage can cover up. In a word we have met here often and often to ventilate many grievances, big and small, but never have we been brought face to face with a question of such tremendous gravity and magnitude as the one we have to consider this afternoon. I may at once, tell you that it is a question which not only affects our liberties, but affects our very life, our right to live and our right to breathe God's air. That is the real question before us. Now in concrete form, what does that question come to? It is a question which directly relates to certain incidents which which have recently happened in the Punjab and certain contemplated legislation which is to be undertaken in regard to those occurrences. That legislation is also to be confined to the Punjab. Now it has been said in several quarters, responsible and irresponsible that that is the affair of the Punjab, where do we of the United Province come in? Indeed a well known gentleman of the Punjab known to fame as the gallant knight of Tiwana has been recently assuring the Imperial Council that the Punjabis themselves make no grievance of it and that the trouble is due to certain outside busybodies and agitators who have made in their business to exploit the grateful Punjab for their own political ends. (A Voice: Downright lie.) Grateful Punjab, grateful indeed—it is according to the gallant knight because in his opinion it has been saved at the very brink of the precipice and the authorities have by the promptitude of the action taken, rescued it from a dire catastrophe which threatened a recurrence of the dark days of 1857. As I have said there is no doubt that the question directly relates to the Punjab, although of course it is quite a different matter whether the Punjabis have or have no reason to be grateful for the treatment accorded to them. But I shall in a minute show that the question though it arises in reference to the Punjab is really one of all-India importance affecting the well-being of the whole country.

A CLEAR—CUT ISSUE.

I shall in a few words tell you what it means and also what it implies. It means, gentlemen, that the people of India, not only of the Punjab, but of India as a whole, have raised a clear-cut issue between themselves and the Government of India, and that of the Punjab. They view it as an issue between themselves and the autocratic bureaucracy which governs them. They frankly and freely declare that this bureaucracy has failed to fulfil the trust reposed in it by the British democracy. They charge the bureaucracy with nothing short of oppressive cruelty in suppressing such disorder as did prevail in the Punjab. Now that, gentlemen, is surely not a question which by any stretch of language be said to be confined to this part of the country or that. If the Government has failed in its duty so egregiously in one province, what guarantee is there that it shall not fail in similar conditions in another province? I have indicated the real question which is to be decided and it goes without saying that a question of this nature can only be decided by an independent tribunal, a tribunal which can hold the scales evenly between the parties and not a tribunal of the choosing of one of the parties. The people of India have raised a clear-cut issue as I have said and they offer to submit it to the judgment of an independent tribunal, but to the judgment of no other. This is the meaning of the resolution which will be placed before you presently, but it implies a great deal more. The necessary implication is that if the people succeed in making out their case, if they show that the bureaucracy has betrayed the trust reposed in it in dealing with the occurrences in the Punjab, then I say that they make out a case for the immediate replacement of the present bureaucracy by another form of Government more suited to the times and conditions under which we live. I shall not on this occasion dilate upon what the form of that Government ought to be because that is a very large question and has been discussed and will be discussed on many platforms. For my present purpose it is enough to say that the form of Government under which we live is not the form which can possibly continue if the people of India make out the charge that they deliberately, frankly, freely and openly bring against that Government. They know what will be the consequences if they fail to make out that charge. The issue has been raised in such an acute form that it must be decided either in favour of or against the people of India, and they are perfectly prepared to take the decision given whatever it is, provided only that it is a decision arrived at by an impartial and independent committee of enquiry. The result of their failure is evident. It will be that the bureaucracy such as it is, will have established its claim to continue to govern them such time as they are not able to render a better account of themselves. But if on the contrary, the bureaucracy fails, I say and I say without hesitation that it must go at once with all the glittering paraphernalia of the bubbles which surrounds it, rich in rainbow colours as they are, a rainbow, which is, I fear, neither preceded nor followed by actual rain. (Laughter and cheers.) But, gentlemen, if they have to go, they must and this is the aspect of the question that I wish particularly to consider. If you agree with me, you will adopt a resolution to that effect at this meeting.

BOGUS JUDGES NOT WANTED.

Such a question must in the very nature of things be decided by real and not by bogus judges acting under the inspiration of one of the parties. Sir William Vincent in the course of a recent debate in the Imperial Legislative Council vehemently denied the charge that the Government of India was on its trial. He is perfectly correct in saying so if that charge is to be entertained by a committee appointed by the Government of India itself. It is inconceivable that the authority appointing the tribunal or committee or commission can be judged by that tribunal, committee or commission, and therefore it is that we want another kind of tribunal which can and will meet out even-handed justice between the two parties.

"INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE."

Now gentlemen, I wish to give you only a few facts, but I am sure that those facts will bring home to you the undeniable truth of what I have been submitting so far. I maintain that the Government of India is not only the most interested party in this matter, but it has behaved and is behaving in a manner which identifies it beyond doubt as not only a party, but very unfair party. Indeed the way in which the Government of India has behaved would do little credit even to an ordinary litigant in a court and I shall establish it to your satisfaction by what has passed recently in the Imperial Legislative Council. Now what is the point of difference between the parties? The Government of India on the one hand seek to justify what has been done in the Punjab by the Executive on the plea of necessity to maintain law and order. That is the case of the Government of India and the Government of the Punjab. The people of India on the other hand maintain that such disorder as there was, was the result of the ineptitude of the authorities themselves. It was created by the mishandling of the whole situation, by sheer incompetence if not by actual vindictiveness. That being the point in issue how is each party to sustain his case. It can only do so by going into the facts into the actual circumstances in broad daylight, unfettered by disabilities and restrictions. But what is the position the Government has adopted? The Government begins by appointing a committee of enquiry consisting of its own nominees. That committee has yet to assemble and even without limiting its functions you could not possibly expect that committee appointed and constituted as it is to do strict justice between the parties. But in order further to assure success the Government is now passing what is called the Indemnity Bill (shame), but what in common parlance is known as the white-washing bill: I should like to ask what will it be that the committee will have to decide after this legislation. Even if it comes to a finding that the Executive has been in error, what is to be done, what are to be the consequence of such a finding, when the executive has already been exculpated by law? Now look to the other side of the shield and see how the people have acted, what is that case and how it has been presented. The representatives of the people and I am sure you will all agree with me when I say that there can be no truer, no more genuine representative of the people than our friend the Hon. Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya—this representative of the people has gone to the Legislative Council of India—not Government of India as a party, you must remember, but the Legislative Council of India—has, freely and openly laid the case of the people in the form of a number of questions which most of you must have read. He has thus to a certain extent, rather to a great extent, but let me warn the authorities, not to the full extent, told them what the case of the people is against them. He has given them an opportunity to admit, deny or explain the facts stated so that whether be character of the enquiry, it may be attended by less friction with regard to questions upon which there are real differences between the parties. But how does the Government of India behave? It is obvious what the functions of Government in the Legislative Councils are. As a Government it is bound to give such information as is of public interest as is legitimately sought for a legitimate purpose, but the Government in this case, being the actual party concerned, behaved not like a Government but like a very much interested party (Cries of shame.) Out of 92 questions submitted it has accepted only nine to give some sort of answers to. It has reserved eight for further consideration and disallowed no less than 74 questions (shame) and why because in its opinion it is not in public interest to answer them. (Laughter.) I will presently mention some of these questions to you and by mentioning only some, I do not in any way seek to minimise the importance of the rest, but my time is limited and I cannot deal with all. It will be for you to say whether those questions are questions which should have been disallowed in the public interest. Let me first take the questions which have been allowed and answered. I am adopting this course as it will have the effect of explaining to you the case which the people seek to make. The very first question which was put had a number of subordinate questions to be answered. It asked for a statement to be laid on the table showing among other things the number of persons actually arrested and detained in custody in connection with the recent disturbances in the Punjab classified according to town or village showing parentage, residence, etc., of persons arrested or detained. What is the reply given? It is "Information not available." Gentlemen, you know that even in the case of criminal tribes who wander about from place to place when one of their number is arrested or a large number of them are arrested, there are always records kept; the authorities can tell how many of them have been arrested, how long they have been kept in custody, and why they were eventually released. But in the case of respectable men arrested and detained, there is no information whatever. What does that signify? I say it is a confession of incompetence by the Government (applause,) Government gave full power to the police and the subordinate executive to catch hold of any one that they could lay hands on and the same government when it is called upon to give such necessary particulars as names, number and description of person who were so arrested says unblushingly in the Council Chamber "We have no information." "Why are you there"? I ask, "if you do not care to have such information, let somebody else come into your place who would care." (Hear, hear and cheers.) Another part of the same question referred to persons who had been arrested and released without trial. The answer was the same again, i.e., "No information is available." To play. with the liberties of the subjects may be a very interesting game to the authorities that be but I make bold to say that such, a pastime will be condemned by the whole of the civilised world. These answers were bound to evoke some supplementary questions from the Tribune of the people who put them. The Hon. Pandit Malaviya put this supplementary question:—

"NOT KNOWN."

"My Lord, with regard to the answer of the Hon. Member respecting part (4) of my question that information is not available, am I to understand that the number of persons actually arrested and detained in custody in connection with the recent disturbances in the Punjab is not known to the Government?" Look at the answer.

The Hon. Sir William Vincent:—That is correct. The number of persons arrested is not known to the Government of India (cries of shame).

The implication is, as is the case in all elusive answers—that it is not known to the Government of India but if you go somewhere else, you will get it—the Government of the Punjab will probably tell you. Why should they bother if a few thousand of the King's subjects were arrested? The Hon. Pundit further pursued the same subject and asked "may I request that the Government will be pleased to ask for that information and lay it on the table at the next meeting of the Council?"

The answer was most refreshing one. It was "I ask for notice of that question." (Laughter). Where is a request made "if you have no information will you please get it?" The answer is not yes or no but "we want time to consider whether we will take the trouble or not." The Pandit then asked "My Lord, with regard to part (c) the Hon. Member says that no information is available as regards the number of persons arrested but released without trial. Will the Government be pleased to ask for the information also and lay it on the table at the next meeting of the Council?"

The answer of Sir William Vincent was:—My Lord, these are really questions more for the local Council than for us; but we have met the Hon. Member so far as we have information. If the Hon. Member so desires, I will attempt to have the information collected.

COPIES OF JUDGMENTS.

He thus placed the Pundit under a debt of gratitude as if it was not his business to get the information required. Then we have another question which was about copies. Pandit Malaviya asked if those people who have been convicted and sentenced and had applied for copies of Judgments and other papers, were refused copies. The answer was that so far as the Legal Rememberancer of the Panjab was concerned he had returned the applications for copies because they should have been made elsewhere and so far as other authority were concerned it was said "information is not available."

Copies were refused (shame) and were refused in these words

"Such copies cannot be granted. Let the application be returned."

I have in my possession a number of original orders and original applications which were returned and I would challenge anyone to deny that applications were refused. So the information which was not available to the Government is now available to the citizens of Allahabad (Hear, hear and laughter.) After this the Hon. Pundit Malaviya humbly submitted:—

"My Lord, I beg to ask a supplementary question, and I May with yor Lordship's permission say here that the local Council is not sitting and that is why it has become necessary for me to ask so many questions here. With regard to the answer that from the material at present available Government are not in a position to give accurate information on this point, *viz*, as to the number of cases, in which summaries of memoranda of evidence and reasons for findings were recorded, etc., will the Government be pleased to ask for such information and lay it on the table at the next meeting of the Council?"

Sir William Vincent said, "I will ask for the information, but I do not undertake to lay it on the table at the next meeting of the Council."

It is the most ordinary right of the murderer or thief to be supplied with the reasons why he has been convicted but that ordinary right has been denied to these respectable men who were arrested where they were found, and clapped into jail. As to these copies Pundit Malaviya pressed the matter further "I beg to ask, my Lord, if the Legal Remembrancer informed the applicants where they could obtain copies of the judgments."

The answer of Sir William Vincent was "I have no information on the point. The Legal Remembrancer is an officer under the provincial Government."

It is true that everything is under provincial Governments except of course the few departments reserved under the Government of India.

OFFICIAL TACTICS.

But is it not the duty of the Government of India to keep in touch with provincial Governments in matters of grave importance? Then there was a question put by the Punditjee whether, having regard to the fact that so many lives were lost in various places in Amritsar, Lahore Gujranwalla, there was a single case in which a Police officer or military man was in any way injured. The answer was that no one was killed but that several of them were assaulted. Upon that a supplementary question was asked "I beg to ask if the Government will be pleased to state the details of the assaults on magistrates, the police and the troops."

Sir William Vincent answered:—The details of these assaults will be placed before the Committee of Enquiry which will be appointed by the Government of India.

Is this the reply of the Government or that of a party—not only a very interested party but a party which does not mean to be fair to the other side? Gentlemen, these are tactics which every lawyer knows very well. They constitute a very low order of advocacy which is never resorted to when a case is in the hands of a responsible advocate. Information possessed by a party is generally withheld from the opposite party to gain an unfair advantage. It may also mean either that there is no information to give or that the information is in the process of growing information which is not there but is being manufactured somewhere.

Gentlemen, I am afraid I shall detain you very long if I go into all the questions. But I must humbly refer to a few that have been disallowed in the public interest. The first question disallowed was "whether the Government would be pleased to state if it was a fact that some of the wounded on the Upper Mall, Lahore, who had been taken possession of by the Police, were removed to the Chairing Cross Police Station and not to the hospital which was nearer, and that some out of this number died at the Police Station, without any medical aid? Will the Government be pleased to state the number of persons who so died at the Police Station, with their names and other particulars?"

Gentlemen, can there be anything more serious than this? Here are persons who are wounded, who are incapacitated from doing any further mischief, who are actually in the custody of the police, and yet are not taken to the hospital which is near but to the Police Station farther away where some of them die without any medical aid. The fact that such a thing happened, was put to Government and they were invited to deny it if they could. They said it was not in the public interest to admit or deny it. (Shame.) Is anything more required to show that the attitude of the Government of India is that of the most interested and unfair party? Now if you would like me to give the answer, which the Government avoided it is this: 'yes.' There were persons who were wounded, they were taken to the Police Station and not to hospital which was nearer and they were allowed to die at the Police Station without medical aid. There may be some explanation of this but the Government has not given it. There are so many other matters and every one of them is most important leading to the same inference.

JALLIANWALA BAGH TRAGEDY.

I will next take the question about the place called Jallianwalla Bagh. According to the version of the Prosecution the witnesses examined in the martial law cases there were not less than 20 thousand people assembled in the place. I may inform you gentlemen that it is only called a Bagh by courtesy, not even an apology for one, it is only an open space enclosed on all sides by buildings in the heart of Amritsar and is a very convenient place for the people to meet at a moment's notice. The 13th of April was the day of a great festival called the "Vaisakhi" when a great annual fair is held in Amritsar and people flock there from all parts of the Punjab Twenty thousand people—I take only the Government estimate and among them children and boys all clad in holiday attire wholly unarmed were assaulted there on that fateful afternoon. The only question was whether they were there in contravention of orders which had been passed in the morning that no meeting should be held or whether no such order had been passed, or if passed such order was not known to the persons assembled there? While this meeting—was in the course of assembling—you know twenty thousand people from far and near can not assemble in a few minutes at any place, there was no obstruction, no information to any of them that it was wrong to assemble that afternoon. Not one of them was told that he was attending a prohibited meeting. I do not pause to discuss whether there was or was not a duly promulgated order prohibiting the meeting. Granting that there was, the question is whether the people knew of the prohibition or not. Before taking the extreme steps of firing at them did any one tell them disperse Was sufficient time given them to disperse? Those are questions which are to be gone into and will be gone into at some place or another. What happened was that this assembly was dispersed, as they call it in official language, by musketry I happen to know a great many things about it but I do not think it prudent to tell you all about it just yet but I wish you only to take the fact that these people were fired upon. The Government's report was that casualties were heavy. Now in answer to the question of Pandit Malaviya the actual number of the killed in Amritsar, including those killed in this Bagh is 301. The popular estimate is much higher but however that may be the question put was: Were the people assembled entirely unarmed and were there children among them? Information was also asked about the names and other particulars of the killed and wounded. But these questions were disallowed in public interest! What business have the public to know how many of them were killed and whether there were any children among them?

NO AMBULANCE ARRANGEMENTS.

Now comes another question which had not been answered but which with your permission I shall take the liberty of answering for Government and then you can judge for yourselves what the attitude of the Government is. The question was whether there were any ambulance or first arrangements previously made by the authorities for the wounded on the spot, if not were any steps taken after the firing for the disposal of dead-bodies, and for the treatment of wounded? Gentlemen, you are all aware that even in war when a wounded enemy soldier is taken prisoner the first care of the victors is to attend to his wounds. It is only a rule of common humanity that the suffering man, may he be friend or foe, should be attended. In fact instances are not wanting in history where enemy wounded soldiers have been given precedence inBritish hospitals to the British wounded and that is a thing which will always redound to the glory of the British nation. But what has happened here? An enormous crowd in which there were children and boys, consisting of at least 20 thousand souls had assembled, may be in ignorance, may be in defiance of some order of prohibition, a number of soldiers were marched to the place; they took their stand upon an eminence and fired into the thickest of the crowd. I shall not say that they fired without any warning, because that is a disputed or disputable question which will have to be gone into, but they certainly fired without allowing time for such a huge crowd to disperse—they fired not one, not two, not three, but several rounds (cries of "Brutal" "Butchery.") Mr. Malaviya simply asked "did you make any arrangements which you were bound to make, which it is usual to make even for your avowed enmies for the treatment of the wounded and disposal of the dead bodies of our own fellow subjects?" But the Government have seen fit not to answer the question. Well, gentlemen, you shall have my answer instead. It is this: "Yes there were children in arms and boys in the crowd which was wholly unarmed and there were no ambulance arrangements whatever. Those of the wounded and dead that could be removed before 8 o'clock by their relations, friends or members of the Seva Samiti were removed that night. But their number was so large, that even half of them could not be removed before 8 o'clock. Remember 8 o'clock was the curfew hour. No man for any reason whatever was to be seen outside his house after that hour. If he did venture out, he was liable to be arrested, flogged and what not. There was in that gathering in the Jallianwala Bagh the breadwinner of the family, there was the rising hope of the family. Woe to him who went to look for the father, the brother or the son if he did not return before 8 o'clock. You can well imagine, the feelings of the mother, the wife, the sister or the daughter who waited all through that dreadful night for the return home of the son, the husband, the brother or the father little knowing that he was either shot dead or left dying at the Jallianwala Bagh in the name of law and order. The people being thus forcibly shut up in their houses and unable to attend on their wounded or remove their dead one would expect that the Government took some measures on behalf of the people. But nothing of the kind happened. You may take it from me that no doctor, no policeman, not even a muncipal sweeper visited the place that night or the next day. The wounded of the afternoon were only relieved by death during the night and were removed the next morning by the Seva Samati. Well, I ask after that do the Government of India still pretend that they can, with a clear conscience appoint a committee of enquiry of their own nominees to go into the ghastly and gruesome detail of the doings of the officials whom they seek to whitewash by their Indemnity Bill?

Gentlemen, there are many more such instances but I have already trespassed on your time to a greater extent then I desired, I must however say this that I have seen things with my own eyes, heard things with my own ears and I am in a position to say those things in utter defiance of what others may say.

APPEAL FOR THE DISTRESSED IN BACKERGUNGE.

We have received the following appeal:—

The distress in Backergange is getting more and more acute. The out-turn of *Aus* crop has not appreciably improved the situation. We had sufficient stocks of *Amon* rice for the winter crop was good, but export and profiteering have placed them beyond the reach of the middle and the lower classes of people. The *bhadraloks* and the landless labourers are at present in a miserable plight. Thousands are on the very brink of starvation. The whole district is suffering very much from the abnormal rise in prices of food-stuffs, clothes and other necessaries of life; but certain parts of it are grievously affected.

We remember with profound gratitude how the overwhelming beneficence of the whole of India, particularly, of Bengal and the Punjab helped us to tide over the dire distress of 1906. A maid-servant gave us the whole of a month's salary and a ministerial officer of the Civil Courts of the 24-Perganas, instead of celebrating the *Sradh* of his brother's wife by feasting his neighbours who have enough and to spare, sent us two-thirds of the estimated cost to feed the famishing with prayers for the deceased. Instances like these might be multiplied; they are indelibly engraved on the tablet of our hearts. It seemed the poor vied with the rich in helping us at the time.

We are fully conscious that this year the spectre of scarcity has overshadowed the whole of Bengal—nay almost the whole of India. That is why we hesitated to send round this appeal so long. Now patience has burst its bonds and we cannot help troubling those who are noble and generous and can by the grace of God, stretch a helping hand.

We gratefully acknowledge that the Government have advanced loans to the distressed cultivators of a particular *Thana*, that the District Board have begun to supply Burma rice at cost price and that the Ramkrishna Mission and Moulvi Leakat Hossain Khan Shahab have given eleemosynary help from the funds at their disposal, but the supply and the help are yet utterly inadequate and there are thousands who can neither take loans nor buy rice at the price offered and they have also to be saved. It is on their behalf that we appeal for aid to those who hold aloft the banner of Love and Charity in this land of Rishis and Faquirs and Saints.

All contributions are to be sent to Hujab Aswini Kumar Datta, Barisal:

(Sd.) Aswini Kumar Datta, President, Backergange District Association; Tarini Kumar Gupta, Member, Backergange District Association; Hara Nath Ghosh, President, Bar Association, Member of the Backergange District Association.

Dated Barisal, the 4th September, 1919.

THE INDUSTRIAL BOOM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In yesterday's issue of your paper, one of your correspondents writing manifestly about the present situation in the Share Market seems to suggest that legislative action is a specific cure for the increasing share-mania amongst the public. Such a course, if adopted, might no doubt go a good way in checkig the abuses of speculation, but I beg leave to point out that evils of an exactly opposite character might make their appearance on the scene which could not be combated by any legislative measures whatever. It is an established fact that the Indian public is ever shy of investment in concerns of public utility and that huge masses of money have been lying idle in individual possession in the absence of a strong motive force to stir it up from its hidden recesses and make it amenable to organization for productive purposes. Whatever might be the temporary consequences of speculation, it undoubtedly serves as a powerful cure for investment and if in the opinion of some pessimists a crisis is bound to come, it is also bound to vanish. If it is admitted that modern industrial organization is based on free competition and the laws of supply and demand, it is no use seeking to mend matters by putting artificial controls which cannot produce permanent effects and which on the contrary might be found more harmful than beneficial. The Rent Act affords a striking analogy in this respect. The Rent Act checked profiteering by means of unnatural restraints put upon it, but it did nothing to mitigate the evils which have necessarily followed in its wake, in connection with the increasing scarcity of housing accommodation. In the same way any legislative intervention which might no doubt be resorted to with the benevolent intention of minimising the changes of speculation is sure to result in the total or at least comparative indifference of the public to investment and the consequent difficulties that will come in the way of floating joint stock companies for large-scale production.

Even supposing that a crisis does appear, as anticipated by a majority of thinkers, there is no earthly reason to conclude that it will serve as a drawback upon the possibilities of industrial enterprise in the country or that the new industrial era is already doomed. Such things involving large interests are to be judged by the aggregate effects they will produce upon the economic development of the country generally and not by its casual effects of profit or loss, solvency or bankruptcy to this or that class of people. And even then it is quite a sensible view to suppose that the public will learn wisdom by experience and the frequent warnings conveyed through the columns of your paper might serve as a deterrent to those who go in for speculative excesses. The present outburst of madness might then assume a milder form, without any necessity of prescribing a dose from the Government Dispensary.—Yours, etc.,

M. M. PIKLE.

Bombay, Sept. 17.

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CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 22ND OF SEPTEMBER, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE & THE HON. MR. JUSTICE HEATON.

In the Division Court, No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

32-19-6-19—Mulji & Tha, Amratlal Hiralal a firm v. Amratlal Lokhmidas a firm, Shroff & Din.

7-19—Re G & Wd's Act VIII of 1890 and re. Allorakhabai, a minor, Shroff & Dinshaw, Fatmabai widow v. Fatmabai & ors, Payne & Co., Wadia G & Co.

16-19-1395-17—Pandia & Co., Messrs Bhukan-Motilal & Co. v. Laxmidas Gordhandas Tejpal, Moti & Devi.

1-19-1010-15—Moti & Devi, Ladhuram Dhanraj v. Motilal Agioram, Malvi M R & Co.

O S 4-19-1789-19 Vachha & Co., Hansraj Laxmidas v. Nanobhoy Hormusji Moos, Mulji & Tha.

In the Division Court No. 40.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MAKTEN,

In the Division Court, No. 40.

FOR DISMISSAL OF CAVEAT.

T & I J 5-19—Re Lady Fulbai deceased, Edg G W & Co., Sir Fozulbhoy Currimbhai bhoy & anr v. Jenabai & ors, Captain & V.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

481-18—Kharas & Co., Dominic M D Cruz and ors v. Anandrao Dayanath Kirtiker & anr, Dubash and Co., Part heard.

1905-18—Sm B & Co., Sanna Anna Kootalam pillay v. Haji Ahmed Oomer & Son a firm, Jam R & D. For Postpontment.

1812-19—Payne and Co., Ebrahim Haji Ismail v. B Cawasji and Co. a firm & anr, Merwanji K & Co.

1144-18—Motichand & D, Messrs Chhaganlal Vithalji a firm v. Messrs Gopalji Kalljanji a firm, Soonderdas & Co.

955-19—Dubash and Co., Jamnadas Khetsey v. Haridas Rupji, Bhimji & Co.

555-19—Man H M & Co., Gokuldas Girdharlal and anr v. Bholanath Keshavlal and ors, M B Chothia, For postponement.

1022-18—Dubash and Co., Mtssrs Chimaniram Motilal a firm v. Messrs Vilasrai Laxmanprayen a firm, Mulla & M.

1857-18—Mulla and M, Messrs Macherla Rammaya a firm v. Sulchand Shivram and anr, Raghavaya N & Co.

1776-18—M B Chothia, Joshi Bhugwanji Khimji v. Sha Vadilal and Bros. a firm, Daphtary F and D.

1756-18—Captain & V, Hindoji Krishnaji a firm v. Nathumal Ladhaji and anr, Pandia and Co.

1357-19—Captain & V, Shivkaran Ramchandra a firm v. Motilal Choonilal, Smetham B & Co.

1448-18—Smetham B & Co., Gayabai widow v. Pirojshaw Bomanji Soonawalla & ors.

1803-18—Vachha and Co., V L Fernandas v. V M Navratna and anr, Tyabji D & Co.

CHINESE COUNTERBLAST TO TOBACCO.

"It has been noticed that almost everybody in the country has indulged in the use of cigars or cigarettes," says a Chinese Home Office Circular to the Shen-changs and Tu-tungs, which are the great local authorities in China.

"This," the manifesto adds, "will become a curse worse than opium in former days, unless some restrictions are imposed.

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INVIDIOUS DISTNICTION IN COUNCIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—This session is the second when Sir William Vincent has drawn invidious distinctions between classes of non-official members of the Indian Legislative Council. It might not appear serious when it comes from a member who prefaces or rather has to preface an appeal to refrain from intemperance of language with the admission "I have spoken with some heat." It ceases to be so in view of the suggestions made by certain other members of Government on the occasion of the 45 million gift and the reference to threats of agitation by the Viceroy.

To start with let it be borne in mind that the Legislative Council is certainly not inferior to the Government and every member of the Council is as entitled to give his own opinion as the Viceroy himself. The only subjection that a member owes is to the President on points of order and procedure. In the views expressed his liberty, however, is as unlimited as that of the head of the Indian Government. It is absolutely no business of a Home Member to speak of non-official members as divided in different compartments one "hostile to this Government, unreasonably opposed to everything we do" and another not so hostile not so opposed but "ready to cooperate with Government in this matter, in all matters, members who really seek to do what is right." Who is the Home Member to dictate to the elected members what is right and what is wrong? The people have not sent their representatives to play the tune to the pleasure of the Home Member, and no elected representative would be worth his constituency if he is deterred by the Viceroy's gratuitous misrepresentation of a warning as a threat from giving expression to the discontent against and opposition to a proposed or enacted measure amongst the people. By the bye it will be pertinent here to mention that the Hon. Mr. Sastri was the warmest in warning the Government against the prospective agitation against the Rowlatt Act. Really it is to give courageous expression to the feelings of the people that the members are sent to Council, and candidates are preferred according as they would not look to the official guidance for the views they utter.

Invidious as is this tendency on the part of the members of Government, it comes as very painful to find that old leaders—those that are classed by the Home Member as reasonable and so forth—cannot rise to the occasion to assert and defend the rights of equality of all members in the Legislative Council whether official or nominated or elected. It is very much lamented that the Moderate party has lost its backbone in the deaths of Sir Pherozeshah and Gokhale. Let it be remembered that they supplied that backbone to their party because they possessed it themselves. They used their personalities not only for their parties, but for all non-officials when occasion required. During Lord Sydenham's tenure an Hon. member of one place was found fault with by a member of the Bombay Government for proposing a matter concerning another place and Sir Pherozeshah at once got up to emphatically protest against such a distinction. He strenuously and vehemently maintained the complete equality of all members of the Legislative Council. During Lord Minto's regime the Hon. Mr. Jenkins made a deprecatory remark against an elected member and the Hon. Mr. Gokhale secured special leave to be on his legs and violently remonstrated against the remark of the Hon. Mr. Jenkins, whereupon the Viceroy got him to withdraw the remark. We thought the mantle of Sir Pherozeshah fell on Sir Dinshaw, but we have been undeceived both by the recent irresponsible remark about India's fabulous wealth and his silent toleration of such an invidious distinction made by the Home Member. A similar suggestion was made during the proceedings on the Rowlatt Bill and instead of protesting there against the Hon. Mr. Surendranath he complimented the Government on their amicability. Oh, the pity of it!—Yours, etc.

P. R. LELE.

THE INDEMNITY BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—There is no mistaking about the opposition of the Indians against the Indemnity Bill on principle. There is, on the other hand, no mistaking about the passing thereof. It is in view of that sure future that I address the following for publication in your paper:—

Section 5 of the Bill provides some liability in the Governor-General in Council to be ascertained by a *person* of a particular qualification. The non-official members ought to deand that "The Secretary of State in Council" be substituted for the Governor-General in Council, and that words beginning with "to be assessed etc." be deleted. The change suggested will bring about a world of difference. The Governor-General in Council cannot be sued while the Secretary of State in Council is expressly made a body corporate 'that may sue and be sued' and against whom 'every person shall have the same remedies . . . as he might have had against the East India Company.' The Government are prepared to give certain persons the right of compensation for things mentioned in the Section. Why should, then, the Government seek to place that right at the disposal of a *person*? Whether he possesses judicial experience or not is not at all a point that matters. It is the kind of institution that matters. The right once given must be assessable and enforceable according to law. Government may put safeguards by way of limiting the liability, by making rules to guide the Court in assessing the liability, by further limiting the period of limitation to institute proceedings etc. But having provided these safeguards the enforcement must be left within the powers of Courts. Should Government not accept this amendment, we may safely presume that Government are not prepared to be frank and sincere on this point. The decision of a *person* to be appointed by Government in this particular behalf can never command confidence.—Yours, etc.,

P. R. LELE.

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Literature and Art.

(FROM OUR SUNDAY EDITION.)

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

The Annual Report for '918 of the Sociesy for the Promotion of National Education, together with a number of books and pamphlets have just been published by the Society by the Commonweal Office, Adyar, and intended for educational propaganda purposes. The importance of this movement, for providing a system of education suited to the needs of Indian children, is enhanced an hundredfold by the approaching transfer of the Department of Education into the hands of Indian Ministers. For if the old, imported and alien system is to be perpetuated, the full benefit to the country of an Indian-controlled Department of Education cannot possibly be exercised; but if, from the first, the need for a complete revision of aims and methods is accepted, then the reforms to be carried out by the Indian Ministers of Education will be based on a firm and enduring foundation.

What then are the aims and methods which the S.P.N.E. consider vital to the future of the nation? These are briefly but comprehensively summed up in Mrs. Besant's pamphlet, "Principles of Education," in which she apportions the study and training according to the different sides of the child's nature that have to be developed. The main object to be borne in mind is well expressed in the following quotation:

"Hence Education must consider the youth as the embryonic citizen, with social duties and social responsibilities, must see him in relation to his environment—the Home, the School, the College—and from his earliest years must train him, as boy or girl, to feel himself as a part of his country, with his duties and responsibilities to his Motherland; that is, he learns to serve the Motherland in the Home, the School, the College, as a foundation of and as a preparation for—not as apart from—the wider and fuller service, as man or woman, in the larger world. We must evoke the sense of duty, by showing the pupil that duty is a debt he owes, first to the parents, the brothers and sisters, the servants, who have protected him in his helplessness, have surrounded him with affection, and on whose his nurture and happiness will depend. We must evoke the sense of responsibility by showing him how his thoughts, feelings and actions affect his environment and then react on himself. Needless to say we do not teach these principles to the child, but they must be understood and practised by parents and teachers, so that they may base their education of the child on knowledge, and vitalise it by example."

The recognition by India's leading statesmen of the need for educational reform on these lines, is borne out by an impressive Symposium of opinions on the subject, published as a separate pamphlet under the title "National Education." Two other pamphlets which are well worth reading, for the valuable suggestions they offer, are "Public Religious Endowments and National Education" by Dr. Subramania Iyer and "Indian National Education—Its Psychology and Relation to Indian Nationalism" by Mr. K. Hanumantha Rao.

Of the educational books published by this Society, by far the most important is the course of Lectures on Political Science delivered by Mrs. Besant at the National College of Commerce, Madras. These seven lectures follow a line which is probably unique among treatises on political science, and which is especially appropriate to the National tone it is desired to impart to Indian education. Instead of beginning with Aristotle and confining herself to developments of political science in the West, the lecture goes back to the magnificient civilisations of ancient India, as described in such books as Kautilya's *Arthashastra*, and shows how in those early days the laws which govern the human society, and on which the *polis* or State should be built, were more fully recognised than even at the present day. To quote from the foreword:

"In these lectures are justified, by books, chapter and verse, the statements made by me in general terms as to Indian Governments and life-conditions. Readers can test them for themselves; old books, copper plate and lithic inscriptions, coins, etc., are fairly reliable as historical basis, and I commend them to my critics. Students will find in these lectures sufficient guides to the study of Indian Institutions—and the list of books given will serve for a beginning—only as a beginning. If they find the facts new and surprising, and if they realise for the first time that their ancestors wrought greatly as well as thought greatly, that is the fault of their education, which has pointed to the West as an object of admiration, and to the East as a chaos of absolutism, invasion, misery and turmoil, rescued from ruin by England in the eighteenth century. If they realise why India was so wealthy and dignified, they may be stimulated to work to make her wealthy and dignified once again. At least, they will never again believe in the unfitness and incapacity of Indians to manage their own affairs."

It is also evident that the provision of stories and songs for young children has not been neglected by the S.P.N.E., as their publications include an illustrated series of "Stories for Indian Children," the first of which, by Annie Besant, is entitled "The Value of Friendship." The story is taken from the *Hitopadesha* and is simply and delightfully told; we are informed that a second and third of this series, to be entitled "Disunion of Friends and Sri Rama and Sita Devi," are now in the press. One is also pleased to find the name of Harindranath Chattopadhyay appearing as the author of a charming book of poems for children entitled "The Coloured Garden." These are so simple that they can easily be learnt by hearty, and yet they are full of healthy and refined feeling of an essentially Indian character. The story of "The Eagle Brothers" is particularly happy, and should appeal strongly to the imagination of children.

"None could know the reason why
Sanpathi ceased to dance and fly
With his King-brother in the sky.
I am the only one who know
Why Sanpathi has ceased to fly
As once he used to in the sky,
And stays all day in his Home of Snow!
He tried to shade Jattayu's wing
From the sun's rays one sunny day . .
And when he did, poor little thing!
His own bright wings were scorched away!"

Another useful addition to this collection is "A Manual on Marking" by F. Kunz, in which the writer details a systematic method whereby children can be advanced or retarded without undue dependence upon examinations. Outlines of four lectures on National Education are also available for the use of propagandists, and cover the whole ground sequentially.

Returning to the Annual Report, one finds creditable record of work for one year, both as regards the number of schools and colleges established and the attendance secured. The Report is illustrated by a number of excellent photographs, those of the National High School at Teynampet, Madras, being particularly interesting, as showing the practical improvements that have been introduced, mostly in the direction of simplicity and incidentally economy. For instance the open air class provides a picture that speaks for itself, while the sight of the boys engaged in weaving and wood-working is as good as a tonic to the lover of India. Then the construction of the hostel and other buildings is quite a lesson in the scientific adaptation of inexpensive materials to the modest requirements of Indian life; as for the cumbersome European school-desk, one is delighted to witness its abolition. Another striking feature, characteristic of the policy of National Education, is the College of Agriculture at Adyar, an experiment which deserves substantial support and which has already met with a considerable measure of success. Finally, in congratulating the S.P.N.E., on the splendid work it has already accomplished, and in speeding it on its career of future usefulness, we must not forget the legacy of successful institutions and devoted workers bequeathed to it by its forerunner, the Theosophical Educational Trust, ample evidence of which is to be seen in the Report under the titles of several Colleges and Schools.

HAPPY THOUGH BLIND.

Sir Arthur Pearson was a proprietor of newspapers until his eye-sight failed him. Then he devoted himself to the improvement of the lot of those who were handicapped in life like himself. He objects to words like "afflicted" which make the unfortunate people feel miserable. If we pity them we must make them feel happy. Language which accentuates the difference between them and others adds to the keenness of their sorrow. We do well to speak to them as far as possible we speak to others, instead of making them lament their fate. There is much to admire in this sentiment. It bespeaks a determination to triumph over fate, if not physically, at least mentally. It may be difficult for many to rise to the height of such fortitude, but experience has shown Sir Arthur that the blind may be happy.

A large number of soldiers and others were bound to lose their sight, sometimes their very eyes, in the last war, and therefore as soon as war broke out Sir Arthur resolved to start an institution where they could be treated and taught to live the life of the blind. Mr. Otto Kahn, an American financier, placed his residence in Regent's Park, known as St. Dunstan's, at Sir Arthur's disposal and provided funds for fitting it up. The grounds of this spacious and splendid residence covered nearly fifteen acres and are believed to be second only to Buckingham Palace in extent in London. The requirements of the scheme, however, could not be met without more space and more buildings both in the immediate neighbourhood and elsewhere, and patriotism and philanthropy came readily to Sir Arthur's rescue, so that St. Dunstan's was ere long officially recognised.

Work was started in February, 1915, with a couple of soldiers, one a Belgian and another a Frenchman. With the progress of the war more patients poured in from the armies of Britain of the Allies, of the British Colonies, and perhaps also India. Sir Arthur mentions that pecuniary help came from India as from other parts of the world. Besides hospitals, schools, workshops, storehouses, chapels, recreation rooms and other buildings had to be provided for this little "Kingdom of the Blind." Similarly doctors, nurses, teachers and numerous servants were required, and the whole organisation grew up with marvellous rapidity. Before the end of last year 600 soldiers and sailors had been trained in the art of living a blind man's life and sent back to their homes. At the end of the year 700 were still under training, 200 in hospital. Among the trades taught were those of cobblers, basket-makers, mat-makers, joiners and poultry-farmers.

The story of this remarkable enterprise is delightfully told by Sir Arthur Pearson in a book entitled "Victory over Blindness." Physically the victory cannot be complete. Yet the minute instructions given in this book must prove very helpful to the blind. What precautions must be observed before sitting, walking, getting up or down a staircase, what supports are the most useful and how to use them—those may seem trivial questions, but they are important to the blind. From a literary point of view Sir Arthur's opinions on the psychology of the blind are interesting and valuable. When the sight fails, other senses develop their latent powers. Sounds and scents, touches and even the proximity of solid objects convey images new to former experience. The echo of a foot-fall inaudible to others may be heard by a blind man. A change in atmospheric pressure or in temperature may warn the nerves of the face that a solid object is approached.

Beggars in Bombay sing Tukaram's "*Rupa pahatan lochani*," "When with my eyes I see Thy face." Do they repeat sounds which convey no sense to them? Sir Arthur Pearson says that blind men do like to be told that they see and read, though the words may not be understood in the usual sense. To a person born blind the words "seeing Thy face" may mean the recollection of some tactual impressions and images. To one who has lost his sight after storing up in memory a large number of visual images, the words may come as naturally as to those who can see. In the case of Tukaram's words even those who can see may be puzzled by the question what *rupa* they contemplate when they sing. Do not mock the blind and the lame, is an ancient precept. Sir Arthur's positive precepts are—let the blind be in the company of the blind, so that they may remember that there are others like themselves; secondly, give them suitable work, so that they may rejoice in their activity and usefulness.

LITERARY NOTES & NEWS.

Mr. J. A. Hobson has revised his "Democracy after the War," which was published in the autumn of 1917, and of which three editions have been exhausted, "in the light of such a peace as we have got." The fourth edition will be issued shortly by Messrs. Allen and Unwin.

* * * *

In the inclusive edition, in three volumes, of "Rudyard Kipling's Verse, 1885-1918," in preparation for publication by Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton, besides all the verse already issued there will be incorporated a number of poems not hitherto published in book form.

* * * *

"Lord Rhondda: His Life and his Philosophy" is the title of a volume in which Mr. Harold Begbie, who had been asked by Lord Rhondda, shortly before his fatal illness, to write the story of his life, presents from personal knowledge from papers supplied to him a full biography of his subject. The book will be published by Messrs. Longmans.

* * * * *

For a considerable time past Professor C. H. Herford and Mr. Percy Simpson have been engaged upon a complete edition of the works of Ben Jonson, and Mr. Simpson's edition of "Every Man in His Humour," to be published on an early date by the Clarendon Press, may be regarded as a pioneer volume. To print the authoritive text of the play, to solve the problem of its date and composition, and to illustrate its literary relation and its faithful picture of contemporary London are the objects kept in view by Mr. Simpson.

* * * *

Not long before the war Lord Loreburn brought out a capital little book on "Capture at Sea," and now he is to publish, through Messrs. Methuen, a work with the title, "How the War Came." In his addition to authorship the ex-Chancellor is following in the footsteps of a goodly number of those who have reached the distinguished position which he occupied for a few years. Among his predecessors who won distinction in letters as well as in law may be recalled the wreat name of Bacon in early days, and those of Brougham and Campbell in later times.

* * * *

Of living ex-Chancellors, the veteran Earl of Halsbury also has his name associated with a great undertaking—the stately row of volumes on "The Laws of England." Such a work, like most legal publications, would no doubt have been classed by Lamb among "books which are no books," but it has deservedly had a great vogue, of course appealing chiefly to legal practitioners, who find in it an accurate and compendious view of the whole law.

* * *

Sir Henry Newbolt could not have chosen a more stimulating subject for his next Christmas gift-book in Messrs. Longmans' series than a volume dealing with the lives and adventures of such men as Mungo Park, Franklin, Livingstone, Stanley, Burton, and Captain Scott. The very names of such men smack of romance, and in Sir Henry Newbolt's hands the story of their achievement will, no doubt, be set forth with the same thrill and contagious animation which characterised his "Admirals All."

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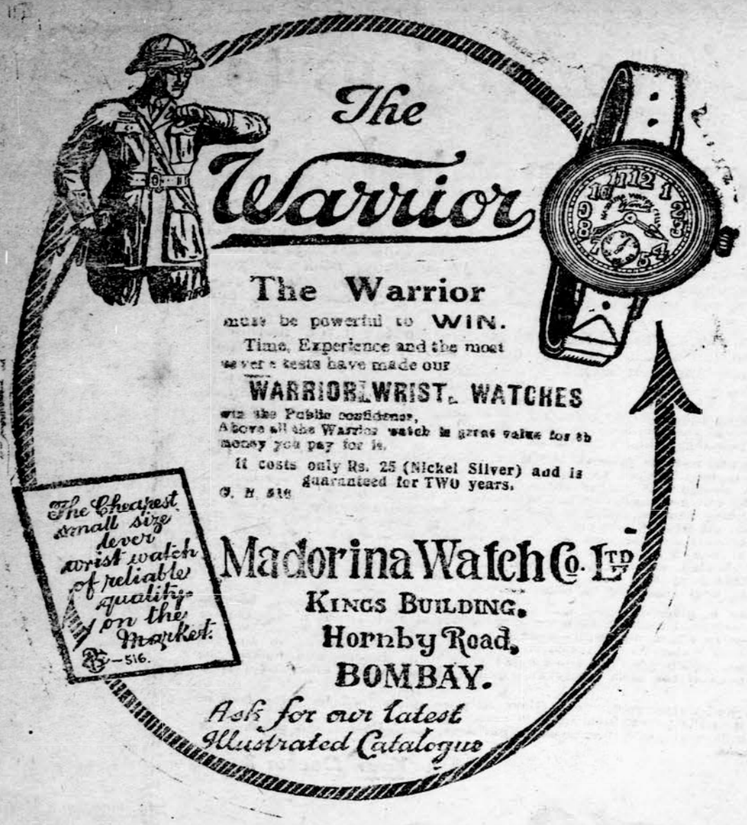

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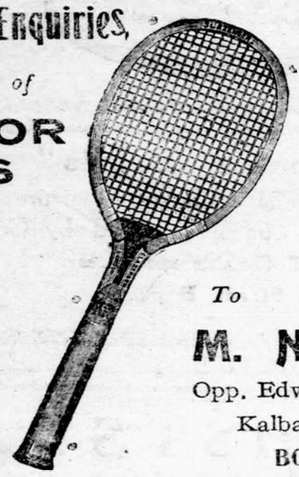

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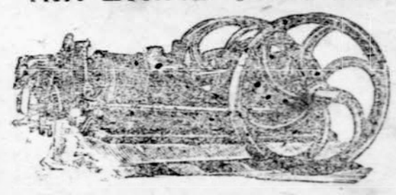

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